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U.S. GOING AHEAD WITH MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

LD012258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1634 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 1 Dec (TASS) -- A representative of the U.S. State Department has announced at a press conference that Deputy Secretary of State W. Clark will soon fly to West Europe. He will visit Britain, Ireland and the FRG, where he will hold talks with officials of those countries.

The representative did not state precisely which questions will be discussed during the visit, but political observers link the Clark visit with Washington's continuing campaign of pressure with the aim of ensuring the deployment set for 1983 of American cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. It is also noted here that the visit by the deputy secretary of state was timed for the start of Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It is feared in the U.S. administration that the start of these talks will promote a further expansion of the protest movement against the deployment of new American missiles on the continent which has seized West Europe over the past few months. It becomes more obvious every day that the European public would rather not have nuclear weapons on their continent, the CBS television company notes.

By all accounts Washington still has no intention of taking account of the antinuclear mood in West Europe. Secretary of State Haig, in his speech timed for the opening of the Geneva talks, laid special stress on "NATO's determination to continue to prepare for the deployment of the missiles." Commenting on this statement, which was specially relayed to the countries of West Europe, the NBC television company notes: The United States wants none of its West European allies to review its pledges on the deployment of the new American missiles.

Attention is also drawn to Haig's claim that the "progress" of the Geneva talks "depends" on the implementation of the plans to deploy the cruise and Pershing II missiles. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, for his part, openly stated in an interview for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, CBC, that the United States intends to conduct these talks "from a position of strength."

The London PRESS ASSOCIATION agency reported that the U.S. Air Force has already begun training personnel to service cruise missiles with nuclear warheads which will be deployed in Britain once the Greenham Common Base, near Newbury, comes into operation. According to this report, training is underway at the Air Force base at Davis Mountain in Arizona where 450 men will be trained annually.

The actions of the Washington administration show that, regardless of how the talks in Geneva go, they are pressing ahead with preparations for the deployment of the new American missiles in Europe.

PRAVDA ON BREZHNEV'S NUCLEAR ARMS PROPOSALS

LD012332 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA says the new proposals President Brezhnev advanced during his visit to Federal Germany are aimed at reaching a mutually acceptable understanding and saving Europe from a nuclear holocaust. The daily pays attention to the fact that the plans to deploy America's new generation nuclear weapon in some West European countries, first of all Federal Germany, are posing a grave danger to peace.

In this situation, PRAVDA says, President Brezhnev put forward a program to curtail nuclear arms in Europe. The paper recalls the main proposals of the Soviet leader.

The Soviet Union is ready to reduce unilaterally a certain portion of the medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the country and move toward the lower level on which the Soviet Union and the United States can agree at the talks. But this will be done if the American side accepts a moratorium on the deployment of more nuclear means for the duration of talks on these arms.

The Soviet Union stands for both sides to radically reduce these nuclear weapons not by dozens of units but by hundreds. The Soviet Union would be ready to come to terms on repudiating by both East and West all the medium-range weapons targeted on Europe. The Soviet proposals, PRAVDA says, are realistic, concrete and constructive. They are fully in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security. The nations expect, PRAVDA says, that the West, and first of all the United States, will view the new Soviet initiatives with utmost attention and objectively.

CONTRADICTORY U.S. FIGURES ON SOVIET MISSILES

LD011548 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 1 Dec 81

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS -- Variations on the subject of the mythical "Soviet threat" are the hobbyhorse of those Western circles which would like to cover up their own aggressive plans and actions. To achieve this, they have lately begun to mull over particularly extensively details about "Soviet military superiority in Europe". However, in doing so they have not come to terms between themselves, and the results of this mishap have turned out to be rather startling figures. For instance, Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, claimed in his recent speech in London that the USSR had a more than three-fold superiority over the West in medium-range weapons. The statement was immediately echoed by the AP news agency, clearly oblivious of the statement of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger a few days ago, in which he cited "accurate data" of an "independent research group in London" to the effect that the USSR was supposedly leading the West not by three but by four and a half times. But even the "accurate data" of the Pentagon chief, it appears, are not so very accurate if compared with the figures of the U.S. President, who on November 18 publicly stated that Soviet superiority was not three- or four-fold but -- six-fold!

So what "accurate data" is the Western man-in-the-street to believe? There is one more question to ask in view of the fact that quite recently Reagan's predecessor, Jimmy Carter, former U.S. Defence Secretary Brown and NATO Secretary-General Luns publicly stated that there was rough parity of forces in Europe and in the world at large: How come that during a mere year or two the situation has changed so dramatically that the parity has gone up in smoke to give way to the Soviet Union's three-, four- or even six-fold military superiority?

But the real fact is that there is no such superiority in reality: It is from beginning to end a product of the imagination of those forces in the West which are banking on heightening armed confrontation in Europe rather than scaling it down. It is to achieve this objective that those forces are inventing ever new "figures" about "Soviet weapons" in Europe while never noticing that they are contradicting not only hard facts but one another as well.

IZVESTIYA'S STURUA COMMENTS ON REAGAN SPEECH

PM271321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua "Letter From Washington": "Disregarding the Realities"]

[Text] Washington -- A man goes to bed a hundred-percent "hawk" and wakes up a hundred-percent "dove." Is such a radical metamorphosis possible in the world of our political feathered friends?

Local journalists, asking themselves this rhetorical question, keep coming back to the circumstances which preceded the U.S. President's speech at the National Press Club in Washington.

President Reagan spent the weekend in Texas, hunting wild turkeys. The President returned to the capital not on the usual presidential airliner, but on a Boeing-747B transport plane, refitted as a so-called "emergency airborne command center." Capable of remaining in the air without landing or refueling for 72 hours, the Boeing-747B is intended for the role of "White House in the Sky" in the event of a thermonuclear catastrophe. A symbolic detail: The details of the Boeing-747B's operational plan are contained in Presidential Directive No 58, while the next directive -- No 59 -- sets forth the U.S. nuclear strategy intended to justify and substantiate the possibility of "limited" nuclear war.

Reagan was the first American President to board this aircraft. During the flight he worked on the draft for two speeches he was to deliver on arrival in Washington. The first speech, planned for 17 November, was for the command staff of the American Armed Forces in the United States and abroad. The second speech, planned for 18 November, was intended for the international public.

The locations and the scenery for the delivery of the speeches were chosen in accordance with their content: The "war room" on the third floor of the Pentagon for the first and the National Press Club for the second. In the Pentagon "war room" Reagan spoke, in essence, like a "hawk." At the National Press Club he cooed like a "dove," since he was aiming at the public. The time separating these two speeches was only a day. So could a man who fell asleep a hundred-percent "hawk" wake up a hundred-percent "dove"? Of course not, President Reagan only needed the dovelike cooing and plumage in order to disguise the hawkish screech and talons.

Reagan's speech at the Washington press club was a typical advertised show. Not for nothing were the services of the space communications satellites, which transmitted the speech for television in West European states, paid for with magnanimous generosity by the American side. Reagan was advertising or rather, trying to advertise his "peace-loving" foreign policy. Yet on the same day, 18 November, not far from the National Press Club, on Capitol Hill, the U.S. House of Representatives was voting a record Pentagon budget for the current fiscal year of $197.4 billion, including appropriations for the production of MX missiles, Pershing II's, Tomahawks and B-1 bombers. Even the timid attempt by Congresswoman Marge Roukema from New Jersey to cut the budget for the unrestrained arms race if only by 2 percent was rejected by Congress. The previous day the Senate Appropriations Committee voted for the same budget, tacking an an extra $11 billion. This coincidence is in itself an eloquent commentary on the true value of Washington's "love of peace."

The organizers of the advertising show did not bother to "divorce" Reagan's dovelike speech from the hawkish vote in Congress or even from his own speech in the Pentagon, because they were in a hurry. The powerful antiwar movement which has rocked the whole of Western Europe and crossed to the United States and the successes of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, whose voice reaches the people's hearts and meets with a response and with understanding, support and recognition there, have really startled Washington and the NATO staffs. And just around the corner there are the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Geneva. Yes, the organizers of the advertising show had cause to hurry.

The so-called ultimate goal of Reagan's speech at the National Press Club was to take the initiative from the Soviet Union and at the same time to lull the world public and above all the European public. But what actually happened? Instead of seizing the initiative, the President clearly overstepped the mark by operating with fantastic figures about the relative military strength of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in Europe and putting forward equally fantastic plans for reducing medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe, which amount in essence to making the USSR unilaterally eliminate its defensive potential in Europe. Instead of lulling the world public, Reagan has further strengthened their justified suspicions and fears with regard to the true aims of Washington politicians.

The speech Reagan made at the National Press Club was not intended for the inhabitants of the Lakenheath Air Force Base in England. Their radio sets were turned to the "war room" frequency. A pity. Lakenheath is the station for the F-111 bombers which, according to the Washington POST, are a major and most urgent problem for President Reagan's ambitious goals. But why are the F-111 bombers a problem for Reagan? I mean, they are part of the U.S. Air Force, not the Soviet Air Force. That is the point. When he was juggling with the fictitious figures on Soviet medium-range missiles Reagan "forgot" about Lakenheath in England and the F-111 aircraft there. Incidentally, there are 84 of them. Each is capable of dropping 800 kilotons of nuclear explosives in one sortie....

Lakenheath is not alone. Actual official British figures state that there are 60 U.S. bases in Britain: The press puts the figure at as many as 100. There are another 72 F-111 bombers at Upper Heyford. F-111, FB-111 and F-4 aircraft are also stationed in other European NATO countries and on aircraft carriers in the oceans and seas off Europe. The total is more than 700 combat aircraft. If you add to them the 35 British Vulcan bombers, the 64 ballistic missiles belonging to Britain, and France's 46 bombers then it is clear that the picture of the USSR's "intolerable superiority" in medium-range weapons painted by the President in his National Press Club Speech in an attempt to demonstrate that at the moment there is not even an approximate balance between NATO and the USSR in medium-range nuclear weapons on the European Continent is far from the truth.

It was at the National Press Club that Reagan gave the decision called the "zero option" a public airing. It presupposes the dismantling of all Soviet SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 medium-range missiles in "exchange" for U.S. nondeployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Moreover, U.S. forward-based facilities and similar facilities belonging to the U.S. British and French allies will not figure in the potential agreement. How does one view this proposal? "To be frank," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in Bonn, "in our view its authors have turned upside down the very concept of fairness and reciprocity in a matter which affects the security interests and lives of hundreds of millions of people. What we have here is not a 'zero option', of course." In fact, the Soviet Union is being asked to unilaterally disarm in the face of all NATO's nuclear might in Europe!

Such an unrealistic approach to the problem of medium-range missiles can only hamper the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on this matter in Geneva. This is so obvious that even a politican such as Congressman Stratton -- a leading "hawk" on the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee -- was forced to admit in an AP interview that in connection with the Reagan proposals, "It is more of a propaganda ruse directed against the Soviet Union."

The one-sided, unrealistic nature of the U.S. program is noted by many specialists who approach the problem without bias. They include Dr Helen Caldicot, head of the "Doctors for Social Responsibility" organization; Henry Kendall, MIT professor and leader of the "Union of Concerned Scientists"; Marshall Shulman, former U.S. State Department executive and professor at Columbia University; Paul Warnke, former head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Rear Admiral Laroque, head of the Information Center on Military Problems, and certain others.

The U.S. President's other proposals -- concerning talks on strategic nuclear arms and on the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces -- are also based on unconstructive conditions which violate the principles of equality and identical security. As commentator Mary McGrory rightly observes, "The only sincere part of Reagan's speech was his fears about the growing antiwar movement on both sides of the Atlantic."

TASS ANALYST BLAMES U.S. FOR OBSTRUCTING PEACE

LD261556 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 26 Nov 81

[By TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov, TASS -- The international community of nations has approved the Soviet Union's proposal to adopt a declaration on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. The declaration proclaims that the nation which decides to be the first to use nuclear weapons will be committing the gravest crime against humanity. A resolution adopted by the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly says that the leaders who decided to be the first to use nuclear weapons would never be acquitted or forgiven.

Delegates of a majority of the United Nations member countries voted for adopting the declaration which accords with the interests of peace and expresses the hopes and aspirations of all peoples. But the United States, and a number of other NATO countries, opposed the Soviet initiative. What is behind this move? Why does the Washington administration which makes assurances that it also "favours peace", stubbornly refuse to declare for everyone to hear that the United States rejects the very idea of a nuclear attack as criminal?

Answering these questions, observers note that the stand of the United States at the United Nations during discussion of the Soviet initiative was not unexpected. It fully accords with and falls within the framework of the aggressive foreign policy pursued by Washington. The aim of this policy is to upset the approximate parity of forces in the world at any cost, and, after gaining military supremacy, to deal with sovereign states and peoples from positions of diktat and nuclear blackmail. This is the purpose of the U.S. and NATO plans to deploy in Western Europe almost 600 new U.S. missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies. This is the purpose of the U.S. adopted mammoth programmes to deploy strategic and other types of armaments. This is the purpose of the decision to begin the production of neutron weapons the use of which would mean the annihilation of millions of people and would turn vast areas, above all Europe, into a graveyard.

As it is known, the heavy reliance of certain circles of the United States on political "power play" has received a political and strategic substantiation of sorts which took the form of militaristic and very dangerous "concepts" and "doctrines" advertised by Washington. Let us recall the recent statement of President Reagan to the effect that he admitted the possibility of an exchange of nuclear strikes in Europe. Let us also recall the statement of Secretary of State Haig who, addressing one of the Senate committees, announced the existence of an "emergency" plan providing for some warning nuclear shot in Europe. Is there any wonder therefore that the architects of such "doctrines" are unwilling to renounce the idea of a "limited" nuclear war which can allegedly be won with the help of a pre-emptive attack? In sticking to their doctrines, they stubbornly ignore the undoubted fact that at the present time any "limited" nuclear war would spark off a global thermonuclear conflict.

It is common knowledge that it is realistic and concrete actions, and not words, which count in politics. Abortive attempts of the United States and some of its partners to obstruct the important, profoundly peaceful Soviet initiative at the United Nations, their reluctance to pledge on a reciprocal basis not to be the first to use nuclear weapons [as received] -- the way the Soviet Union has proposed -- vividly demonstrates who is really upholding and consolidating peace, and who is pursuing a policy of generating tension, destabilising the situation and gambling on the "nuclear big stick".

REPORTAGE ON UN REACTION TO SOVIET INITIATIVE

UN Support

LD271724 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 27 Nov 81

["For the Prevention of a Nuclear Catastrophe" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov TASS -- The support by the United Nations organisation for the Soviet initiative on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe must be regarded as an important step towards solving the key tasks of our times. Having cast 67 votes in support of the Soviet proposal which declares a first use of nuclear weapons to be the gravest crime against humanity, the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly emphasized that the nuclear arms race should be stopped and turned backwards by joint efforts through honest and equal negotiations. The point at issue in the final account is to secure that atomic energy be used not against life but for the sake of life, not for the production of weapons but for the progress of science, for a rise in the living standard of people, i.e. exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Herein lies the essence of the resolution passed by the community of nations. Special attention must be called to the fact that, as this important document points out, any doctrines which admit a first use of nuclear weapons and any actions pushing the world to catastrophe are incompatible with the laws of human ethics and the lofty ideals of the United Nations.

It is clear to any unbiased person how important these clearly formulated provisions of the UN resolution are in the present disquieting period of world history when the possibility indeed expediencey of "limited nuclear wars" are being openly discussed among certain circles of the West, first of all of the USA.

It is also quite significant that the resolution on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe proved unacceptable precisely for the advocates of the arms race from among NATO countries and their closest allies for military blocs.

Representatives of those countries voted against the resolution which reminds that it has been, is and will be the paramount task of the UN to rid the present and succeeding generations from the hardships of war. "It is the supreme and direct duty of the leaders of states possessing nuclear weapons to act so as to reduce to nought the danger of outbreak of a nuclear conflict." This highly topical task is proclaimed by the resolution adopted on the initiative of the Soviet Union. Not a single state figure who is aware of his responsibility to his own people and to the whole of mankind should evade this duty [sentence as received]. The first comments coming in from various parts of the world confirm that the public at large and people of various political orientation understand the importance of the new resolution, ardently support and approve of it.

Zorin on UN Vote

OW010633 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Talk by Valentin Zorin, Soviet television political observer -- from the Vremya Program]

[Text] Good day, comrades. The report which you have just heard [on the UN General Assembly approving Soviet proposals for a declaration on averting nuclear catastrophe, on a treaty prohibiting deployment of weapons in space and on the First Committee voting for a resolution on prohibiting neutron weapons] describes events of paramount political significance. The fact that the international community supported our country's most important proposals, introduced for discussion at the UN General Assembly, attests to the wide international support for the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives and that these initiatives correspond to the vital demands of our time.

More than 2 months have passed since the day when, on behalf of our country, Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, introduced, from the rostrum of the 36th UN General Assembly Session, the proposal on adopting a declaration proclaiming the gravest crime against mankind to be to initiate the use of nuclear weapons. Washington, however, remains stubbornly silent in connection with this most important proposal. Moreover, during voting in the First Committee, the American representative, with the support of his NATO partners and contrary to the will of the majority of UN members, took the doubtful liberty of voting against the proposal.

The demand to renounce the first, and consequently subsequent, nuclear strikes which corresponds with mankind's conscience, was obviously not to the liking of some people in Washington. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted during his visit to the FRG that things have reached the point where the possibility and almost the expediency of limited nuclear wars is being asserted. Does not the persistent refusal to adopt mutual obligations not to use nuclear weapons first, as the Soviet Union proposes, speak for itself?

Voting in the United Nations on the major Soviet proposal, during which the Soviet Union received the support of many states with various social systems, while the United States and its NATO allies found themselves almost completely isolated, was a perceptible blow against the proponents of nuclear war and the leaders of the arms race. Support for the Soviet Union's proposal on concluding a treaty prohibiting the deployment of any weapons in space by a majority of UN members is also of no mean significance. Earlier, at the initiative of our country, international treaties prohibiting the deployment of nuclear weapons in space were signed. However, these treaties do not exclude the possibility of deployment in space of weapons which do not conform to the definition of weapons of mass destruction. Approval of the new Soviet initiative means a step towards averting the transformation of space into an arena for a dangerous arms race.

The approved resolution calling for prohibition of neutron weapons is also a blow against the organizers of the nuclear arms race.

Voting in the United Nations on the major proposals introduced by the Soviet Union is a new major success of Soviet foreign policy and demonstrates broad support for this policy throughout the world.

TASS Comments on Vote

LD271134 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 27 Nov 81

["United Nations: Nuclear War Must Be Forestalled" -- TASS headline: by TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov, TASS - The world public has drawn much comfort from the adoption by the U.N. General Assembly's First Committee (political and security) of a resolution based on the Soviet proposal to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and proclaim the first use of nuclear weapons a grave crime against humanity. As is known, early in the 36th Session of the U.N. General Assembly the USSR submitted for the session's consideration the question of adopting as a matter of urgency a declaration on preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet initiative reflects profound world-wide concern about the growing build-up of nuclear arsenals. There has been a number of military doctrines of all kinds emerging in the leading circles of NATO, in the first place in the United States, which consider nuclear war not only "possible" but also "acceptable". Recent developments have demonstrated that U.S. strategy-makers have opted for Europe as the first possible theatre of operations.

None other than President Reagan, followed by the U.S. secretaries of defence and of state, publicly declared that a so-called "limited war" in Europe was possible. This triggered off massive protests in Western Europe. Washington's nuclear madness came under strong fire.

Adhering to the inhuman doctrine of nuclear war, the United States opposes measures to outlaw nuclear war at a time when the overwhelming majority of the U.N. members sincerely welcome steps to curb the nuclear arms race and to ban all mass annihilation weapons altogether. The troubled international situation today makes it imperative that urgent measures should be taken to avert nuclear war which will be disastrous for mankind

The Soviet Union maintains a policy of strengthening world peace and security. This policy is inherent in the very nature of the Soviet social system which has no forces interested in war. This is why it is precisely the USSR that has proposed that the United Nations should state in an authoritative and firm manner that the first use of nuclear weapons will be a grave crime against humanity.

The United States, however, does not only oppose this but also stubbornly refuses to make as a first step a reciprocal commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as is proposed by the Soviet Union.

TASS REVIEWS U.S. MISSILE ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND

LD280008 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 27 Nov 81

[By TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov, TASS -- An article in the latest issue of the British weekly NEW STATESMAN about a recent incident, at the Holy Loch base, with U.S. submarine with nuclear missiles gives one the measure of the danger that hung over a vast and densely populated area of Scotland which escaped radioactive contamination by sheer luck. When a "Poseidon" missile with 10 nuclear warheads was hoisted to be placed in one of the 30 U.S. submarines based at Holy Loch, it slid off the lifting crane and smashed against the submarine from a high altitude. A submarine crew member said they all thought there would be an explosion. If the explosion did occur -- and in the opinion of the specialists cited by the weekly that was a distinct possibility -- the radioactive cloud could reach Glasgow, a city with 900,000 population.

Three weeks passed after this serious incident before the U.S. Department of the Navy released a statement on November 20 in which it strove to minimize the scale of a potential disaster that might ensue.

Evidently in order to save face, it alleged that since the appearance of the first submarine with nuclear weapons in the American Navy there has not been a single incident similar to the one in Holy Loch. Meanwhile, Washington was forced to admit officially that in the last three decades there occured at least 32 incidents involving nuclear weapons. According to the data of U.S. press, the number was much bigger, about 200. Some of them were so grave that the American authorties took great pains to keep them a secret for whole decades. For instance, when back in 1956, at the Lakenheath Air Force Base in the British county, Suffolk, an American bomber smashed into a building with stored atomic bombs, and eastern Britain faced the prospect of becoming a radioactive desert. This fact was divulged only after 22 years. Still fresh in the minds of people is the protracted "operation to scoop up" an atomic device that had fallen into the sea when an American bomber collided with a refueling plane off the Spanish coast.

The U.S. submarine "Scorpion" which sank in the Atlantic Ocean in 1968 is thought to have carried nuclear weapons. Cases abound of U.S. aircraft and ships losing bombs and missiles near the coast of Japan.

The U.S. submarines with nuclear weapons aboard, plying the waters off the coasts of Western Europe are part of U.S. forward-based means. As has been demonstrated again by the Holy Loch incident, these U.S. nuclear means are not only trained on the Soviet Union but also create situations of extreme peril for Western Europe itself.

The Tory government consented to the deployment of 160 new U.S. medium-range missiles in Britain. It is quite clear that their appearance would only exacerbate the threat to a country which is so densely populated and possesses a relatively small territory. That is why to most Britons and the inhabitants of other West European states, the deployment of the U.S. nuclear weapons is a source of permanent threat to their security.

TASHKENT ATTACKS U.S. OVER CHEMICAL WEAPONS

GF141420 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 13 November carries a station observer's commentary entitled "The Pentagon's (?Intention) To Use Chemical Weapons." The radio states that while Washington is engaged in intensifying rearmament, it is also moving to step up the production of chemical weapons. It adds: "The United States intends to store over 3 million chemical weapons in both the United States and in Europe, Japan and the Indian Ocean."

Noting that during the current 5-year plan period "the United States plans to spend over $4 billion manufacturing new types of chemical weapons," the radio says that thus the United States' number one priority is to manufacture chemical weapons, in addition to its nuclear arms. "Washington (?claims) that chemical weapons manufactured in the Soviet Union have been used in Kampuchea and the DRA and that evidence of the use of such weapons in those countries has been (?compiled) by U.S. and British (?experts). Nevertheless, the whole world is aware that the Pentagon used chemical weapons in Vietnam on [words indistinct] and many peaceful people have been the victims of this act. There is also indisputable evidence that poisonous grenades manufactured by [words indistinct] factories in Pennsylvania have been (?used by) agents sent into the DRA."

The radio urges its listeners to recall that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries fully support the proposal on terminating production of chemical weapons and removing existing ones, and adds: "However, the United States is [words indistinct] and endeavoring at every opportunity by putting forward various pretexts to oppose the holding of negotiations in this direction."

The radio concludes: "This stand by Washington is opposed to the interests of certain peoples who are struggling to prevent chemical warfare."

TASS COMMENTATOR SCORES U.S. GERM WARFARE STUDY

LD262330 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 26 Nov 81

["Criminal Cooperation" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Andrey Nikhaylov]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov, TASS -- The United States, in working out plans of germ warfare, has widely drawn on the experience and data accumulated by Japanese war criminals during barbaric experiments on humans during World War Two. New documents, officially confirming this appalling fact, have been recently declassified and published in the American journal ATOMIC SCIENTISTS BULLETIN.

Japanese militarists began work to develop bacteriological weapons in the early thirties. Later, a number of secret laboratories-factories were set up in the territory of occupied Manchuria. The chief organiser of the research, Shiro Ishii, who was later promoted lieutenant general, built a big center near Harbin, so-called "Unit 731." It contained installations for breeding germs, insects and rodents, a prison and a crematorium for people on whom experiments were conducted, as well as testing sites and works to manufacture ammunition, shells, special containers and sprayers.

A great deal of work was being done at the laboratories. A single section of "Unit 731" was able to produce in a month up to eight tons of various bacteria -- plague, typhoid fever, anthrax, cholera and others.

Prisoners of war of various nationalities, including Americans, just like in Nazi Germany, were subjected to experiments. They were exposed to infectious diseases and then killed to determine what organs and tissues were affected. A unique collection was thus created of affected tissues of the human body which Ishii later handed over to Americans. The latter admitted that the Japanese information was the sole source of data on scientific experiements showing a direct influence of bacteriological weapons on humans, and hid Ishii and other generals-criminals from just trial and deserved punishment. Moreover, they were invited to take part in developing American germ weapons.

When during the war in Korea the American troops began using germ weapons against troops and civilians, they brought along the same Japanese "experts" who advised where, when and how to use these weapons. Throughout several months the Americans dropped in various regions containers with fleas, lice, spiders and ants infected by germs of plague, cholera, anthrax and other infectious diseases. Competent international commissions determined that 16 types of germs were used in Korea and China.

The present U.S. administration's attempts to accuse the Soviet Union of non-fulfillment of commitments under international agreements in the field of chemical and bacteriological weapons look especially awkward in the light of these facts. Meanwhile, the United States is continuing work to perfect this weapon of mass annihilation. The U.S. bacteriological subversions against Cuba and implementation of various scientific programmes to develop toxin and chemical weapons, which are regularly tested on people by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon, provide enough evidence of this.

MBFR AGREEMENT 'FRAMEWORK' PLAN FLOATED

PM251613 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 21 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent I. Melnikov report: "An Urgent Task"]

[Text] Vienna, 20 Nov -- The socialist countries are continuing to seek ways of reducing the dangerous military confrontation on the European Continent. A vivid example of this was provided by today's plenary session of participants in the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The session was addressed by the heads of the Hungarian and Romanian delegations.

Hungarian spokesman (T. Lerints) came out in support of the proposal to immediately begin work on formulating the text of the first agreement. This has long been an urgent task, he said. In the course of prolonged discussions and the comparing of positions questions have emerged -- and a good many of them -- on which the sides' viewpoints are similar or coincide. A list of these questions could act as a kind of "framework" for a future agreement, and would form a basis on which to build up concrete formulations and provisions for the future agreement. The socialist states' proposals ensure a good basis for resolving the disputed issues which remain.

Not futile debates, but the elaboration of a text for the agreement would consolidate a constructive basis for and increase the productivity of the talks, the Hungarian diplomat noted. Such a step would be received positively in the widest international public circles. Unfortunately, the NATO countries, on various imaginary pretexts, are refusing to prepare a draft agreement, deliberately dragging out the talks and using them as cover for active military preparations.

O. Groza, leader of the Romanian delegation, drew the attention of the participants in the talks to the appeal made by Romania's socialist democracy and unity front, calling on the international public to join in joint struggle for disarmament and peace. As regards the Vienna talks, the Romanian representative came out in favor of stepping up efforts aimed at the speediest elaboration and conclusion of an initial agreement on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

MOSCOW, BUCHAREST WARSAW PACT MEETINGS REPORTED

AFP on Meetings

NC011754 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Vienna, 1 Dec (AFP) -- Warsaw Pact foreign ministers and defence ministers began scheduled meetings today in Bucharest and Moscow respectively, according to informed sources in both capitals.

The ministers were said to be discussing Euromissiles, military expenditure, and probably Poland.

Observers here noted that the Bucharest meeting had been announced for early this month, but the Moscow meeting appeared to have been brought forward, because pact defence ministers usually meet after the foreign ministers.

It was also noted that the year-end period is the time when military budgets are adopted.

Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is also a defence minister, remained in Warsaw today. He was probably being represented in Moscow by Deputy Defence Minister Florian Siwicki.

Defense Ministers in Moscow

NC011606 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec (AFP) -- Warsaw Pact defence ministers held a meeting here today, according to well-informed Soviet sources.

No details were released concerning the meeting, but observers believe East European ministers could have been briefed by Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Ustinov on Moscow's position on the Euromissile debate, and the recent visit to Bonn by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

The last meeting of Warsaw Pact defence ministers was held a year ago in Bucharest.

Ustinov Opens Meeting

LD011958 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS -- A meeting of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states opened here today.

Delegations of allied armies of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are taking part in the work of the meeting.

The meeting was opened by the head of the Soviet delegation, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov.

Foreign Ministers in Bucharest

LD011630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] A routine meeting of the Permanent Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states opened today in Bucharest.

Taking part in the work of the meeting are: Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic; Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic; Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic; Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The meeting is discussing topical problems on the limitation of arms and disarmament in connection with the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament scheduled for 1982, and some questions of the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe.

On the same day Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government, gave a dinner on the occasion of the meeting of the Permanent Committee of Foreign Ministers.

PATOLICHEV MEETS WITH EAST EUROPE COUNTERPARTS

PM011327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Trade and Economic Ties Are Developing"]

[Text] On 26 November N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, had meetings with foreign trade ministers Kh. Khristov of Bulgaria, P. Veress of Hungary and I. Nestorowicz of Poland.

In the course of the talks questions of further developing trade and economic ties between the USSR and these countries were discussed.

INTERCOSMOS PROGRAM AIDES MEET IN HAVANA

PM011243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report; "Intercosmos plans discussed"]

[Text] Havana, 23 Nov -- The 14th annual conference of leaders of the national coordinating organs of the countries participating in the Intercosmos program, in which representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, took part, has been held here.

The conference analyzed the most important scientific results of the experiments and reserach carried out during the international space flights on the Salyut-6--Soyuz orbital complex. In particular the great significance of the results obtained during the flights for the development of science and the national economies of the cooperating countries was noted and profound gratitude was voiced to the Soviet Union for the opportunity granted to carry out these flights.

The forum's participants examined the main results of the joint work during the 1976-80 period in all fields of cooperation among the socialist countries in the sphere of space exploration and its use for peaceful purposes.

NOVOYE VREMYA ATTACKS SPEECH BY ROMANO LEDDA

PM301027 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 47, 20 Nov 81 pp 14-15

[E. Fryazin article: "Communists and the Struggle for Peace (On R. Ledda's speech at the Italian Communist Party Central Committee and Central Control Commission Plenum)"]

[Text] The dangerous actions of American imperialism, which jeopardize universal peace, are meeting with a growing, resolute rebuff in the world. This process is acquiring particularly broad scope in Europe, which aggressive U.S. circles would like to turn into the arena for the "limited nuclear war" they are contemplating. Communists are in the front ranks of those fighting to avert the danger of war. An accurate class analysis of the factors engendering international tension and a correct definition of the forces whose activity creates the threat of war help communist parties to rally increasingly broad peace-loving, democratic forces around the slogans of the struggle for peace.

The significance of such a clear analysis is all the greater in that U.S. imperialist circles have now unleashed "psychological warfare" on an unprecedented scale, with the aim of discrediting real socialism in the eyes of millions of people and weakening and dividing the communist and anti-imperialist movement. They gamble on creating an impression in public opinion of a constantly growing threat to peace -- allegedly emanating from the USSR and its closest allies and partners, and in broader terms from communists in general -- ensuring mass support for the "position of strength" course, subduing the antiwar wave and trying to make the peace movement take up anti-Soviet positions.

The practice of the political struggle indicates that a principled approach to the problem of war and peace strengthens communists' positions and increases their prestige among the working class and the working people's masses. Conversely, a departure from class positions on the most cardinal issue of today can only damage the party and create additional difficulties in the cause of creating broad antiwar coalitions. In this connection certain positions expressed at a joint plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] held in October attract attention.

A report delivered by R. Ledda, member of the PCI Central Committee and director of the PCI Center for International Policy Studies, expressed concern at the seriousness and complexity of the present international situation and stressed that the Reagan administration's answer to the vital problems of today "is an adventurist, reactionary answer." That is certainly true. The United States is indeed now attempting to "restore its unlimited domination in the economic, political and military spheres" and to launch an arms race, and, as the speaker rightly noted, "even the word 'detente' has disappeared" from the American administration's vocabulary.

R. Ledda noted that the United States clearly seeks to "bring the Europeans back into line" and is consciously violating the principle of the equilibrium of military forces in Europe and the world. And this is being done in conditions where, as R. Ledda noted, the international strategic equilibrium is an element for the stabilization of international relations. It is clear, the speaker stressed, that the United States cannot accept the fact that "the USSR has achieved military parity." In this connection R. Ledda called on people not to be led by the nose by the "massive campaign, which has the aim of proving that the Soviet Union has achieved superiority over the United States from the viewpoint of military potential, violating the international equilibrium of forces in its own favor and thus becoming a threat to the whole world."

We cannot help agreeing with this. So it is all the more surprising and regrettable that in a number of other places in the report the Soviet Union's foreign policy is described in a completely incorrect distorted light. As is well known, false premises lead to false conclusions. That has happened on this occasion: R. Ledda tried to place the "responsibility for the present international crisis" on the USSR too.

What his arguments boil down to is this. After the end of the Vietnam war, R. Ledda asserted, the United States "took up a more cautious, less aggressive stance, rejecting direct interference." But the Soviet Union allegedly failed to grasp this "new feature" which allegedly occurred in U.S. policy as a result of the defeat in Vietnam, and therefore, he said, failed to see the broad opportunities "for political initiative." Instead, in R. Ledda's opinion, the Soviet Union "preferred...to use force (!), trying to win new positions and extend its zone of influence, regarding the military correlation of forces and military alliances as substitutes for the independent processes of development and liberation."

It is hard to say which is more in evidence here: ignorance of the basic facts or outright distortion of the true state of affairs.

In fact, R. Ledda ascribes to the Soviet Union the implementation of a "foreign policy relying less and less on political initiative." The last important initiative, according to him, was the Helsinki conference in 1975.... Surprising, but true: The Italian Communist "did not notice" the 25th CPSU Congress, which put forward a program for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, freedom and independence for peoples which was precisely a Soviet POLITICAL [capitalized word published in boldface type] reaction to the new world situation which emerged in the mid-seventies. Nor did R. Ledda notice the 26th CPSU Congress, at which our party put forward a detailed, concrete program for improving the international political climate. Yet the official PCI leadership highly praised the foreign policy initiatives of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses!

The speaker did not say a word about a whole series of new peace initiatives put forward by the CPSU and the Soviet state in the second half of the seventies and the early eighties, which have had a substantial beneficial influence on the development of the international situation. Let us recall -- there is a broad program of concrete measures, including the proposals on the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and the simultaneous disbandment of NATO and the Warsaw Pact organization, beginning with the elimination of their military organs. There are the Soviet proposals on renouncing the expansion of military-political groupings and the augmentation of armed forces and conventional arms, on strengthening security guarantees to nonnuclear states, on preventing nuclear catastrophe and many more.

All those years the Soviet Union adhered to a constructive stance during many years of talks with the United States on the conclusion of the SALT II treaty. This promoted the attainment of a well-balanced agreement based on the principle of the sides' equal security. The implementation of this treaty would be an important step along the path of real limitation of the strategic arms race, which would accord with the interests of universal peace. But despite the Soviet Union's stance this treaty has not come into force as a result of Washington's reluctance to ratify it.

The results of Soviet initiatives put forward during those years include the commencement of an exchange of opinions between the USSR and the United States on questions of strengthening security in the Indian Ocean zone, on reducing the international weapons trade and so forth. These exchanges of opinions could also be very beneficial, but they too have been sabotaged by Washington.

What grounds does R. Ledda have for putting forward his absolutely unsubstantiated accusations (which, frankly, are far removed from fraternal relations between parties) against our country? That remains unclear.

Moreover if you look more attentively into the concept put forward by R. Ledda you cannot help forming the impression that he apparently believes that all the outstanding victories of the national liberation movement in recent years -- for instance, in Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Mozambique and other countries -- were not secured by those countries' peoples, supported by the fraternal international assistance of the socialist community state, but are the result of the Soviet Union's implementation of a "policy of strength, of strengthening and extending its own military-political bloc." Strange logic! R. Ledda has evidently forgotten that the liberation of those countries' peoples was the result of their selfless struggle against imperialism and internal reaction.

Of course, the Soviet Union has helped and will continue to help peoples fighting for their freedom. The line of scornfully rejecting solidarity with revolutionary movements on the "grounds" that these movements develop by their own means, and not in accordance with some scheme elaborated by someone or other, is profoundly alien to Soviet people. We have always believed that solidarity is an inalienable feature of true communists' policy and that communist solidarity must not lie in verbal declarations, still less in arrogant critical comments about new revolutions, but in effectively defending them against the export of counterrevolution. This has been and will remain an integral component in our policy, which is aimed at the all-round strengthening of peace and support for all genuinely peace-loving forces.

That is the USSR's stance. Now for R. Ledda's depiction of the U.S. stance.

R. Ledda believes that after the defeat in Vietnam the United States adopted a "cautious" stance. But is that true?

In August 1977 the U.S. President approved a new directive concerning Washington's military-strategic plans. It was then decided, on the strength of the danger which "global" conflicts represent for the United States, to shift the center of gravity of confrontation with the USSR to "peripheral" spheres, that is, above all, to Europe. He then issued a series of instructions making provision for defining new targets for the nuclear bombing of Soviet cities. Then too, in 1977, the process was, in effect, begun which led to the full production of the neutron bomb. Perhaps R. Ledda regards all this as "moderation"?

Later, in May 1978, the NATO council session in Washington, under U.S. diktat, approved a "long-term program" for the arms race, effective until 1993. It was then that the United States foisted on the NATO council session the decision on increasing military appropriations by 3 percent a year in real terms.

In early December 1979 the U.S. President stated frankly that the United States would henceforth strive to regain its "world role" and secure military superiority over the USSR (in violation of commitments signed in Vienna in the summer of 1979). Later, at the NATO council session in Brussels in December 1979, under U.S. pressure, an extremely dangerous decision was adopted -- to deploy in West European countries new American nuclear missile weapons targeted on the Soviet Union. Then, in May 1980, at a session of the NATO Military Planning Committee in Brussels, a new decision followed, placing an "additional burden" on the European NATO allies so as to help the United States follow its aggressive line outside the NATO zone.

In the course of the seventies the United States carried out at an accelerated rate a refitting of all its strategic nuclear forces and a modernization of nuclear forces in Europe, refusing to hold any talks on the question of forward-based forces. Long before the adoption of the Soviet SS-20 missiles the Americans came out in favor of modernizing the European potential of the Theater Nuclear Forces. In the U.S. Army budget for fiscal 1975 the creation of Pershing II missiles was singled out as an independent program. After the end of the Vietnam war the accelerated development of the American Tomahawk cruise missile also began.

During these years the system of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf began to develop, and also steps were taken to extend NATO's sphere of operation. At the same time a new aggressive alliance began to be knocked together on the basis of the Camp David agreements in the Near East. Efforts to draw China into imperialism's military system were sharply stepped up.

Finally, one last point. Of course, everyone has the right to his own opinion, his own assessments of particular events. And nobody is immune to errors. But if you analyze all that R. Ledda said, you cannot help wondering: How can you fight effectively against the growing military threat (and the existence of this threat is acknowledged as an obvious fact in the report), if you assess its cause incorrectly? If you essentially equate the USSR and the United States? If virtually equal blame is ascribed to Moscow and to Washington for the arms race?

After all, in essence this has much in common with what bourgeois propaganda is constantly asserting, intimidating people with the "Soviet military threat."

We are not calling on our Italian comrades to implement a bloc policy, which the Soviet Union continues to oppose resolutely. We only call on them to fight jointly against the danger of war on the basis of an accurate, class analysis of the complex, contradictory situation which has now grown up in the international arena.

U.S. ENVOY CREATING TENSION AT CSCE TALKS

LD020946 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Madrid, 2 Dec, TASS -- At a plenary session of the Madrid meeting on Tuesday, the U.S. delegation again made an attempt at creating a tense atmosphere at the meeting. The head of the U.S. delegation, Max Kampelman, made a provocative speech which had no bearing on matters being discussed at the meeting and which was virtually aimed at defending Zionism. At the same time he tried to insist that socialist states recognise marriages by correspondence, referring to an allegedly irrefutable argument that such marriages are recognised by the Congress of the United States of America.

Leonid Ilyichov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, stated in his speech that the U.S. delegate's speech not only fails to promote a success of the work of the meeting which is drawing to completion, but on the contrary makes this work more complex. The Soviet representative condemned the U.S. delegate's attempts at taking under its protection Zionism -- the reactionary political phenomenon which such an authorative international forum as the UNO has justly qualified as a form of racism.

Leonid Ilyichov gave a firm rebuff to the inappropriate endeavours by the U.S. representative to impose on the Soviet Union the U.S. norms on matters of family and marriage, which decidedly contradict Soviet legislation.

One gathers the impression, the Soviet representative said, that time has stopped for the U.S. delegation. It has no intention to make headway. It is as if it has got rooted to the unrealistic positions, concentrating all its efforts only on bringing about an atmosphere of tension, in which it is easier to lead the meeting into a deadlock.

The Soviet delegation, the representative of the USSR said in conclusion, is a decided opponent of discussions in the spirit of "psychological war". We are faced with the task of strengthening the security of the peoples of Europe, of extending cooperation between them and of ensuring continuation and continuity of the process started by the Helsinki conference. All efforts of the USSR delegation are devoted to the attainment of these ends.

MINERS' TU STATEMENT ON U.S. 'DISCRIMINATION'

LD012154 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS -- The American authorities have perpetrated a discriminatory act vis-a-vis the Soviet trade unions. The State Department has denied a visa to a representative of the coal workers' trade union, who was invited for an international symposium on problems of the safety of work of miners. This is pointed out in a statement by the Central Committee of the Trade Union of the Coal Industry Workers.

"This high-handed move by the American authorities can be evaluated only as a manifestation of blind anti-Sovietism. The U.S. foreign-policy department disregarded even the fact that the official invitations to the Soviet delegates have been sent on behalf of the International Social Security Association and the U.S. Labour Department. It is not for the first time that such actions have been taken towards representatives of the Soviet Union by the U.S. administration. They inflict serious damage to the development of mutual understanding and friendship between the working peoples of the two countries and trade union organizations," says the statement.

The Central Committee of the Soviet Coal Industry Workers' Union "resolutely protests against the crude action of the American authorities which is in conflict with the Helsinki accords, the generally recognized standards of international cooperation, and demands that an end be put to the discriminatory practices vis-a-vis the Soviet trade unions."

COMMENTARY ON GROWING CANADIAN-CEMA TRADE

PM241551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 81 p 5

[Nikolay Bragin "Commentator's Column": "Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] Ottawa -- Canada's trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have received new impetus recently. This is based on the increase in the interest of business circles and realistically minded politicians in extending foreign ties in order to restrict the Canadian economy's dependence on transnational -- primarily American -- corporations. Even the firmest adherents to the line of "one-sided orientation" toward the United States have now been forced to admit that the deepening recession in the American economy and Washington's attempts to shift part of the burden of its crisis onto Canada dictate a need to extend foreign trade ties with other countries, including socialist countries.

As a result the volume of trade between Canada and the socialist countries has climbed sharply. The press acknowledges that machine tools and equipment, motor vehicles and tractors and hydroelectric turbines manufactured at enterprises in Leningrad and Minsk, Tolyatti and Kharkov and many other cities in the Soviet Union, now competes confidently on Canda's markets with products from very big U.S. firms. Canada is receiving increasingly varied output from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and other countries. In its turn, the land of the maple leaf is supplying the socialist states with industrial and agricultural output on a large scale, thereby weakening the impact on itself of the economic crisis which has struck the capitalist world. In 1980 alone the total volume of trade turnover between Canada and the socialist countries increased by $1.5 billion. According to preliminary data from the Canadian Statistical Service this trend is now developing further. A particularly substantial leap forward has taken place in trade with the USSR, Cuba and Czechoslovakia.

However, this natural process, based on the principle of mutual advantage, has clearly not proven to be to the liking of those circles both inside and outside Canada which would like to continue to keep this highly industrially developed country fettered by trade and financial dependence on American corporations. Washington uses any ruses to create obstacles in the path of the development of trade between its northern neighbor and the socialist countries. Broad circles of the Canadian public resolutely condemn such maneuvers by American and transnational corporations. They give every possible support to Ottawa's course of developing equal relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist countries.

USSR, DPRK DEVELOPING COOPERATION IN MINING

SK280828 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Korean scholars have familiarized themselves with the experiences of their Soviet colleagues, including the scholars of the (Skatchinskiy) mining research institute under the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The institute is well known even abroad for its scholars' achievements in mining research.

Comrade (Yi Chong-ung), leader of the scholars' delegation, said: We had known for a long time of the work of our Soviet colleagues. For instance, the (Skatchinskiy) institute has come up with a unique method of practical values whose significance is that it enables us to recreate in a laboratory an ore bed exploited for various purposes and, as a result, depleted. Data collected in this way help promote safety at collieries and mines.

Korean scholars noted that conditions for a successful inspection by them were fully provided. Scholars of the (Skatchinskiy) institute gladly talked about their experiences to Korean scholars, including Comrades (Yi Chong-ung), (Kang Sok-hyon), (Kwak Hui-pong) and (Cha Wan-pom). With the help of the institute's personnel, Korean scholars learned how to deal with complicated devices and studied ways to probe ore beds by using an assortment of guages.

Korean scholars are interested in research by their colleagues at the (Skatchinskiy) institute for practical reasons. The mining industry is developing in the DPRK. This calls for development of the study of mining. The Korean scholars said that they greatly appreciated the chance to see the work of their Soviet colleagues.

On-the-job training of DPRK scholars continues at Siberia's (Chibufaga) research institute and mining enterprises. This visit by the Korean scholars reflects the cooperation between our two countries in the mining industry. Since the birth of the DPRK, the USSR has been helping our Korean friends develop the mining industry, a major economic sector. For instance, our assistance was vital in finding big coal deposits in Anju and Yonghung Districts. With the help of the Soviet Union, the Yonghung colliery is being reconstructed according to a blueprint prepared by engineers from Leningrad.

Our two countries often host visiting delegations of miners. A delegation of the Central Committee of the DPRK Mining Workers' Union has visited the Soviet Union, and a delegation of the Soviet Mining Industrial Union has visited the DPRK. The delegations exchanged experiences with their counterparts.

DPRK ARMED FORCES JOURNALISTS VISIT USSR

PM281015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Korean military journalists headed by Sr Col (Ryu Men-khon), chief editor of POLITICAL STUDIES [POLITICHESKAYA UCHEBA], journal of the Korean People's Army, have been the guests of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's editors for 1 week. The Korean guests familiarized themselves with the work of the editorial boards of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and the journal KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, saw the sights of Moscow and Minsk and visited units of the Belorussian Military District.

The Korean military journalists were received by Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

KCNA DIRECTOR RECEIVED BY CPSU CC SECRETARY

PM011517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, is familiarizing himself with the USSR's information service. He is in our country at TASS' invitation.

The guest from the DPRK was received on 25 November by CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin. TASS General Director S.A. Losev took part in the friendly talk.

Kim Song-kol also had a meeting at the PRAVDA editorial office.

MOSCOW MEETING OBSERVES MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY

PM011127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] A soiree of representatives of the Soviet public devoted to the 57th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic was held in Moscow on 26 November.

On the basis of extensive cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the speakers noted, the Mongolian people, under the party's leadership, have laid the foundations of socialism and are successfully resolving the task of creating its material and technical base. The speakers wished Mongolian working people new successes in socialist building and in fulfilling the decisions of the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Ts. Narkhuu, Mongolian charge d'affaires in the USSR, stressed that a decisive factor in the further strengthening of Mongolian-Soviet friendship and the steady development of multifaceted ties between the two countries' peoples is the meetings between the leaders of the two fraternal parties and states, Comrades Yu. Tsedenbal and L.I. Brezhnev.

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD302300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] The 22d session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been held in Ulaanbaatar. Issues relating to further expansion of economic cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the period up to 1985 were discussed. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian Great People's Hural, received the Soviet delegation, which is headed by Novikov, to the intergovernmental commission.

PARTY PROPAGANDA DELEGATION VISITS MONGOLIA

PM011217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP, a delegation of CPSU Party workers headed by M.V. Gramov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Propaganda Section, was in the Mongolian People's Republic from 17 through 24 November to exchange experience on questions of propaganda and agitation work and leadership of the mass media.

The delegation was received by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

PAKISTAN VISIT BY PRC CHIEF OF STAFF ASSESSED

PM271235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 81 p 5

[Vladilen Baykov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Partnership"]

[Text] Yang Dezhi, chief of the Chinese Army General Staff, has visited Pakistan. During his trip he held a series of talks with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and leaders of the country's military departments, in the course of which complete "unity of views" on questions of "mutual interest" was expressed.

Beijing has recently perceptibly increased its attention toward Islamabad. This year alone many high-ranking Chinese figures have visited Pakistan, including Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and more than 10 delegations of top military specialists. This activity is explained by China's desire to keep the "junior partner" firmly within its own orbit and use it still more extensively in its hegemonist plans.

How was the "unity" of views manifested on this occasion? The Beijing leadership's hostile attitude to the Afghan revolution is well known. Beijing, in conjunction with Washington, has long been taking part in an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is also well known that international reaction is using Pakistan's territory as a refuge and base for Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs. The Chinese visitor sought guarantees that Pakistani territory will continue to be just as widely available for these purposes. It is indicative that from Islamabad Yang Dezhi made a tour of regions bordering Afghanistan where he visited a camp for so-called "Afghan refugees" -- the guise in which Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs are concealed. He assured the rebel ringleaders that China will continue to give them "all-round assistance."

At the talks, the foreign press notes, there was also discussion of coordinating hostile acts with respect to India, whose independent policy is causing increasing irritation in both Washington and Beijing, and of stepping up interference in the internal affairs of neighboring countries. The Maoists are kindling Islamabad's nationalist sentiments, fostering its claims to Indian Kashmir and pushing Pakistan onto a path of aggression and militarism. Secret camps have been opened on Pakistani territory where Chinese instructors train spies and saboteurs from among Indian separatists. Joint Pakistani-Chinese maneuvers are held in close proximity to India's borders. All this is backed by massive deliveries of Chinese weapons valued at more than $2 billion. Yang Dezhi gave Islamabad new assurances that Pakistan's arms requirements "will be fully satisfied."

The results of the visit show that the strengthening of the Beijing-Islamabad axis on a military basis constitutes a threat to the Asian peoples' peace and security and is a direct source of tension and conflict in the region, and this is giving rise to legitimate concern and alarm among the international public.

Tashkent Comment

GF010835 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 30 November carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The Plans of Pakistan, Washington and Beijing." The radio states that the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved the "sale of 44 F-16 bomber aircraft to Pakistan," and adds that the sale of these aircraft is within the U.S. aid program to Pakistan which totals $3 billion.

The radio notes: "Apart from the aircraft in question, Islamabad is to receive tanks, missiles and other military equipment. The fact that the news about the supply of modern aircraft to Pakistan was released about the time of PRC Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi's visit to the country has (?drawn significant attention). Meanwhile, political observers have been pointing out that recent (?negotiations) between high-ranking Pakistani and PRC representatives are aimed at strengthening military relations between the two countries.

"Ziaul Haq's military [words indistinct] (?have agreed to purchase) PRC military equipment -- that is, aircraft and missiles. Beijing's military aid to Pakistan totals over $2 billion. Pakistan is an important entity in the plans of the ruling U.S. and PRC circles. They are actually encouraging this country to pursue a very hostile policy against its neighbors in Asia."

Stating that the military government in Islamabad has agreed to provide bases in Pakistan for the Rapid Deployment Force, the radio claims: "It is common knowledge that these U.S. military units have been organized to interfere militarily in the internal affairs of foreign countries. It will also be recalled that Washington and Beijing are waging an undeclared war against the independent Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. U.S. and PRC experts are training the terrorist Afghan enemy groups in special lairs in Pakistan -- groups which are opposed to the DRA revolution. These bands of robbers are later sent into the DRA armed with weapons manufactured in the United States and the PRC. Part of the financial aid given to Pakistan by the United States and the PRC is being used in organizing terrorist activities against the DRA."

Noting that the press media of numerous countries have been expressing the view that an aggressive military-political alliance is being set up between Washington, Islamabad and Beijing, the radio concludes: "Together with Beijing, Washington intends to use Pakistan as its loyal agent who executes its aggressive policies in Asia. Latest indications point to the fact that India is a target of this policy. Obviously, India's independent policy in the international arena has been causing significant anxiety in Washington and Beijing for a long time. Meanwhile, the view that Pakistan is being pushed to a point where Washington and Beijing will be able to use it to serve their aggressive objectives is causing significant anxiety in Asian countries."

SOVIET NAVY CHIEF BEGINS TOUR OF INDIAN CITIES

LD290952 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Nov, TASS -- Commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy, deputy minister of defence of the USSR, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Sergey Gorshkov, now on an official visit in India, left for a tour of the country. He will visit the cities of Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Bombay. On his tour Sergey Gorshkov is accompanied by Chief of Staff of the Indian Navy Admiral R.L. Pereira.

CORRECTION TO TASS ITEM ON CIA OPERATIONS IN INDIA

The TASS item headlined CIA, Pakistan Operate Against India, published in the 30 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, D1, first paragraph, fourth line, contains a typographical error and should read ... the staff of the Indian Navy, has been ...

U.S., PRC SEEK TO DISRUPT PEACE THROUGHOUT ASIA

GF281623 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel recently visited some member countries of ASEAN in Southeast Asia. This regional organization includes Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore as members. Radio Moscow commentator Vladimir Korolev writes that one thing about this tour was interesting: The under secretary began his tour from Beijing, and not from Washington where he (?was to have started) his tour at first.

In Thailand, where Walter Stoessel went first, he made provocative speeches. He called for ASEAN members to align against other countries in Indochina. Beijing agents also make provocative speeches when they visit ASEAN countries.

Here we can mention that visits by Beijing and Washington agents to Southeast Asia have increased recently. By studying both, one can say with certainty that these tours are aimed at promoting a confrontation between ASEAN members and Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea because their peaceful policy contradicts the selfish aims of Beijing and Washington in Southeast Asia. Moreover, the United States and China intend to convert ASEAN into their vassel in Asia which would carry out their policy of destroying Asian stability, increasing tension and finally establishing their hegemony over this vast region.

For example, this same Walter Stoessel, speaking in Bangkok, appealed for the establishment of a so-called Kampuchean government in certain ASEAN countries consisting of the Pol Pot brigands and other such traitor refugees. He said that the United States will provide any type of aid to achieve this objective.

Washington and Beijing are also using every means to encourage the claims of the military regime in Islamabad. They stop at nothing in providing money to Pakistan's armament program and are helping it in every way to build an atomic bomb. The policy of the U.S. and Beijing ruling circles in Asia is to give Pakistan the role of a springboard aimed at Pakistan's neighbors in Asia.

As is well known, Afghanistan has also become a target of this policy. Now Pakistan is being led on a path which confronts India. Pakistani forces have already been deployed on the border with India, while on the other hand the special agencies of the United States and China are provoking local secessionists into antigovernment activities. In this way Beijing and Washington want to separate all these areas from India and to set up puppet governments there that will carry out their ideological aims in Asia.

The tension which Washington and Beijing are creating in Asia is dangerous to world peace. The concern of vast circles of world opinion under these circumstances is well founded.

UN COMMITTEE OPPOSES U.S. MICRONESIA POLICY

PM011457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] New York, 24 Nov, TASS -- The UN General Assembly's Fourth Committee (trusteeship and non-self-governing territories) has sharply criticized the activities of colonial powers with regard to small and dependent territories. The purport of a number of resolutions adopted by the committee is that the mother countries do practically nothing for the economic development of these territories and use them for military bases.

In a resolution on the Pacific island of Guam, which the Pentagon has turned into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," the committee once again expressed the opinion that the policy of maintaining military bases and installations in non-self-governing territories, which hinders the realization of the peoples' right to self-determination, is incompatible with UN decisions.

On the whole, the debate on the draft resolutions in the Fourth Committee showed that Washington and its closest allies are stubbornly working to torpedo the activity of the community of nations on problems of decolonization. On the question of Micronesia's future destiny, the United States would like the community of nations to take the stand of a silent observer, while at the same time Washington would finally complete the dismemberment of that territory, fully annex it and use it still more intensively for its military strategic purposes.

Many committee members came out resolutely against these unseemly intentions. The presence of foreign military bases on colonial territories fundamentally contradicts the interests of the peoples living there, Indian Delegate (K.K. Murti) emphasized. The delegates from the USSR, the GDR, Bulgaria, Libya, Madagascar, Vietnam, Laos and many other states resolutely demanded the liquidation of these robbers' nests and the actual, not verbal, granting of the right of self-determination and independence to the peoples of these territories.

HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION VISITS LENINGRAD

OW012014 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] A delegation of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, led by Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the VCP [Vietnamese Communist Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, ended its visit to Leningrad today.

During their visit, the Vietnamese comrades learned about the activities of the Leningrad soviet and visited the home port of Soviet ships going to Vietnam. They also visited public health and cultural agencies and places related to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin's life and activities. They placed a wreath at the city memorial honoring the heroic combatants defending the city and attended a Soviet-Vietnamese friendship meeting at the city house of friendship with other peoples.

Comrade Mai Chi Tho said: We have gained very beneficial experiences from our meetings with the Leningrad people. They have furthered our understanding of the city management. He stressed: In developing their relations, the Ho Chi Minh and Leningrad sister cities help further consolidate Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

BREZHNEV GREETS BURMESE LEADER ON ELECTION

BK201325 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and chairman of the State Council. In the message, Brezhnev congratulates U San Yu on his election to the high office of the state on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and on his own behalf. The message expresses hope that the traditional friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Burma will grow further in the future in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of lasting peace and security in Asia and the world.

In his return message, U San Yu expresses thanks for the congratulatory message and extends best wishes for the well-being of Leonid Brezhnev and the prosperity and progress of the Soviet people on behalf of the State Council and on his own behalf.

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI RECEIVES KULIKOV 25 NOV

PM021101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov -- Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Polish minister of national defense, received Marshal of the Soviet Union, V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who is in Poland.

SOLIDARITY SEEKING TO ESTABLISH 'DICTATORSHIP'

LD011950 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1910 GMT 1 Dec 81

["Under the Guise of Renewers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec (TASS) -- "The whole history of Solidarity proves that, having taken up revisionist phrases concerning pluralism and the slogans of 'renewal' and 'democracy', the leaders of this organization are striving to establish total dictatorship based on intimidation and psychological terror," IZVESTIYA writes today. The newspaper points out that the "fighters of Solidarity are silencing the dissidents in their own ranks, and are resorting to violence against the leaders of production and conscientious workers during strikes which have been provoked and other such 'acts'.

"Even the very program of the Gdansk congress does not savor of 'pluralist democracy,'" the article notes. The party of communists appears in the program as some sort of bureaucratic monster, which is "bringing the country nearer to disaster," and is making impossible "a rational policy of cadres." But if one were to replace the "party appointments with Solidarity's own appointments -- which is what is already going on in practice under the flag of 'self-administration' -- then that is another matter."

The Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, IZVESTIYA stresses, gave a perceptive party assessment of the activities of the Solidarity leadership, which has breached the social agreements and is trying to dictate its will to society, the Sejm and the government.

"Since then," the paper continues, "more than a month has elapsed. How did Solidarity respond? By a new noisy and aggressive propaganda campaign for control of the television and press; by the practice of the so-called 'active strikes', in which work is not stopped, but the output (for example of mined coal) is held 'on behalf of the collective' by the Solidarity bosses; and finally, by the broad campaign undertaken in recent days against the PZPR factory committees, who are impudently told to 'leave the premises'."

In short, under cover of the appeals for moderation, which can be heard frequently these days from Walesa, the Solidarity leader, the implementation of the counterrevolutionary program of Kuron, the spiritual father of Solidarity, continues.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NEMETH-LED DELEGATION VISIT

Kirilenko, Kapitonov Conference

PM020959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 24 November A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received an MSZMP delegation headed by K. Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on a broad range of questions of the two parties' activity aimed at resolving the tasks of socioeconomic development and party building set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress. There was also a discussion of questions on the further development and intensification of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries' parties and peoples and some topical international problems.

B.I. Gostev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department; N.A. Petrovichev, and G.A. Kiselev, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; and M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Nemeth Ends Visit

PM011627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] An MSZMP delegation headed by K. Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee 23-27 November, familiarizing itself with the work experience of party organizations in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee with A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also in Moscow Gorkom, and visited the Institute of Management Problems.

The Hungarian comrades visited Leningrad, were received by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, and familiiarized themselves with the work of the party organization at the Svetlana science and production association.

The meetings and talks took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The MSZMP delegation left for home 27 November. It was seen off at the airport by A.P. Kirilenko, I.V. Kapitonov and CPSU Central Committee executives. Among the sendoff party was M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIENCE STUDIED

WA171635 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The achievements of the Hungarian People's Republic, which have put this fraternal socialist country among the states with the most developed agriculture, were the subject of interested discussion among participants in a scientific-practical conference which opened on 19 October in Tbilisi. The specific theme of the conference was "Use in the Practice of the USSR's Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes of the Experience of Hungary's Public Farms' Cooperation With the Population in an Increase in the Production of Animal Husbandry Products."

The meeting was organized by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the Hungarian State Committee for Technological Development and the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Members of the delegation of the fraternal country; representatives of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; and party, soviet and agricultural authorities of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Estonia and Georgia, as well as scientists, trade union and Komsomol workers and representatives of the press, radio and television of our republic assembled in the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Hall of Sessions, which was decorated with the national flags of Hungary, the Soviet Union and the Georgian SSR.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, is participating in the conference.

O.G. Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, L.L. Zakaidze and G.S. Mamatsashvili, chiefs of Georgian Communist Party Central Committee departments; and Ye.K. Kharadze, president of the republic Academy of Sciences, are among the conferees.

The conference was opened by D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. He observed that a highly marketable socialist agriculture had been created and developed in the last two decades in Hungary. We are sincerely gladdened by the successes of our Hungarian friends, he said. Hungary's experience is being studied attentively in our republic, where an intensive search is under way for the most efficient paths to an increase in the production of agricultural products. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke about this at the Tbilisi ceremonies. For this reason it is natural that it was decided to hold this conference in Tbilisi.

In recent years, Comrade Patiashvili continued, work has been initiated on a broad front throughout the republic on the public farms' cooperation with the population in the production of animal husbandry products. Considerable experience here has been accumulated in Abashskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Samtredskiy, Gardabanskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Khashurskiy, Shuakhevskiy and other rayons, in the Tskhaltubo zone and also in the republic Gruzptitseprom Association. Constant attention is paid to the development and expansion of the private subsidiary farms as an essential reserve for supplementing food resources. The state was sold 1 million tons of grapes, approximately 2 million tons of fruit and citrus, 300,000 tons of meat and much other produce from the republic's private subsidiary farms in the 10th Five-Year Plan. New potential for an intensification of agricultural production and more efficient ways to implement the food program will be found and used for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. And in this set of measures we intend to take advantage of the remarkable experience of our Hungarian friends.

On behalf of the delegation, I. Kovacs, deputy minister of agriculture and food of Hungary, addressed brief greetings to the conferees. We are pleased that the development of our agriculture has won international recognition, he said.

I would like to emphasize that the basis of this development is the consistent agrarian and social policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], which has provided for the creation of the sector's strong material-technical base. Another factor in our success is constant study of the achievements of world agricultural science and their use in practice. We have derived great benefit, Comrade Kovacs continued, from familiarization with the progressive agrarian experience of the socialist countries, particularly the USSR. This is why we have made such thorough preparations for this conference, whose main principle we see as a broad bilateral exchange of experience.

Papers were delivered at the morning and evening sessions by E. Zsuffa, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Industrial-Economic Department; I, Kovacs, deputy minister of agriculture and food of Hungary; G.D. Agladze, rector of the Georgian Zootechnic-Veterinary Teaching-Educational Institute; S. Misi, chief of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and Food Cooperative Policy Affairs Department; and A. Lehel, chief of the Hungarian State Committee for Technological Development's Agriculture Department.

The confereees were shown the documentary film "Hungarian Agriculture."

The Soviet-Hungarian conference continues.

TIKHONOV MESSAGE TO SFRY PREMIER REPORTED

PM011519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

On behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and the members of the SFRY Federal Executive Council on the SFRY national holiday -- republic day. I wish the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia the successful resolution of urgent tasks in socialist building.

I am sure that the fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries will continue to develop for the good of our peoples' friendship and prosperity, in the interests of the cause of peace and progress.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov.

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL, SFRY YOUTH AGREEMENT -- A TASS correspondent in Yugoslavia reports that in Belgrade today a plan of cooperation between the Komsomol and the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia for 1982-83 was signed. The plan envisages the continued development of friendly links between Soviet and Yugoslav youth. The plan provides for exchanges of delegations and [word indistinct] on the work of the Komsomol and the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, as well as exhibitions and joint seminars. The cooperation plan was signed by the head of the Komsomol delegation, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee Pastukhov, and Vukovic, president of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia Conference. [Text]. [Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 25 Nov 81 LD]

FURTHER MATERIALS ON BREZHNEV'S FRG TRIP

PRAVDA on Value of Trip

LD020804 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec, TASS -- "The Soviet people feel deep satisfaction over the results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. They unanimously support the Leninist foreign policy course of the Soviet state which has vividly manifested again its peacefulness, initiative, consolidates the confidence of peoples in the success of the struggle for peace," PRAVDA writes in the leading article today. The newspaper points out that the new important Soviet proposals advanced during Leonid Brezhnev's visit "mean a programme of scaling down nuclear armaments in Europe and all over the world, the programme understandable to all. It is realistic, concrete and constructive. It proceeds from a most important principle, the principle of parity and equal security. Peoples expect that the West, above all the United States, will show an attentive and objective attitude to the new Soviet initiatives." "Washington and its main allies in NATO, regretably, still do not show the striving to look for a mutually acceptable arrangement in the spirit of realism. They continue hoping to get military advantages for themselves. They demand actually unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. But this shall never happen. The Soviet people, the CPSU, will never sacrifice the interests of security of our socialist motherland, its allies and friends", PRAVDA stresses.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Comment

LD020830 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG "has become one of major international events of the outgoing year," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA emphasizes today.

With Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG many responsible, realistically-minded state and political figures of the West and progressive organizations associated hopes for a constructive development of Soviet-West German relations as an important element of world politics, the newspaper points out. "Those hopes proved justified. The visit served not just the preservation, but the further strengthening and widening of the relations based on the two countries' mutual interest in cooperation."

The main thing is, as the Soviet Union considers, and this was again emphasized in all straightforwardness during the Bonn conversations, to "preserve peace and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe," the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA goes on. "Essential for this are effective efforts to restrain the arms race, to lower the level of military confrontation and to overcome tensions in international relations. In this connection it is of exceptional importance to make every effort to prevent the deployment in a number of European countries, and first of all in the territory of West Germany, of new U.S. nuclear weapons aimed against the Soviet Union, weapons which create danger to the entire continent as well. The Soviet Union makes such efforts."

Leonid Brezhnev, the newspaper goes on, came forward in the FRG with new, constructive proposals which serve one goal -- to find a mutually acceptable arrangement and to rid Europe of the danger of a nuclear conflagration. "The proposals," the newspaper points out, "are intended not only for the FRG and other West European countries. They are also addressed in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. To begin with, the Soviet Union has substantially supplemented its earlier advanced proposal on a moratorium on the deployment of new and modernization of the existing medium-range nuclear means in Europe for the period of negotiations on these types of armaments. Provided the other side agrees to such a moratorium, the USSR's readiness was expressed to unilaterally reduce a certain part of its medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of its country. To reduce as if in advance, moving towards a lower level on which the USSR and the USA can agree upon as a result of the negotiations."

The results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes, "broaden opportunities for the struggle for the preservation of peace to become still more effective and add confidence to the peoples that even the most complex international problems are solvable."

Kobysh Commentary

PM011301 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Commentary by Vitaliy Kobysh under the general heading: "A Visit of Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] A visit by the head of a great socialist power to a country such as the FRG would have been a major international event in any circumstances. In the conditions currently prevailing in the world and above all in Europe L.I. Brezhnev's talks in the FRG acquired a special significance. There was very great interest in them and exceptional significance is attached to their results.

As expected, the Soviet head of state's talks with FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt were not easy if only because West Germany is an active member of NATO. It is also a fact that Bonn actively supports the common policy of this military bloc, essentially imposed on the West European countries by their senior U.S. partner. This position adopted by the West German authorities applies also to the plans to deploy the lethal U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in a number of countries, including the FRG.

When preparing for the dialogue with the FRG leaders the Soviet leadership proceeded from the premise that historical experience of relations between our two countries nevertheless gives reason to hope that benefits can come from contacts and discussions of this kind and that a rational kernel can be found in them even in today's complex international situation. Our country and its leadership believed -- and they were not disappointed -- that frank conversations and constructive talks between such experienced statesmen as L.I. Brezhnev and H. Schmidt would be bound to exert a favorable influence on the aggravated international situation.

In today's world all things are interconnected. The deepening, widening and activation of various contacts between the USSR and the FRG and the improvement of their relations go beyond the framework of contacts between our states. It all has a direct bearing on other countries and may spark off positive processes leading to an easing of tension in Europe and in the world as a whole.

In this connection some people's suspicions about the Bonn talks were far-fetched and groundless. Above all the suspicion that one of the Soviet Union's aims at the talks was to sow in Western Europe the seeds of anti-Americanism and enmity in relations between the United States and its allies. It would be absurd and simply naive to believe that Soviet foreign policy can be guided by such petty calculations. We need neither the U.S. military threat, which has taken up residence in Europe, nor anti-Americanism here. In pursuing our policy we display a readiness to develop equitable, fruitful relations with all states -- on the European, American and all other continents, relations based on sovereign equality and respect for mutual interests.

The Soviet Union and its leadership are always ready for constructive dialogue. This was clearly and plainly stated by L.I. Brezhnev in his speeches during the FRG visit. It was stressed most seriously and earnestly in L.I. Brezhnev's 25 May 1981 letter to U.S. President R. Reagan, published the other day. Expressing the Soviet Union's desire to ensure lasting peace, cooperation, a sense of mutual trust and benevolence between the Soviet Union and the United States, L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "Guided by this sincere desire we now propose to the United States and the other Western countries to hold honest and constructive talks and to search for mutually acceptable solutions on practically all the major issues currently existing between us -- on curbing the arms race, on liquidating very dangerous seats of tension in different parts of the world and on measures to build confidence and develop mutually advantageous cooperation.

"There are neither dirty tricks nor ulterior motives in our proposals. And I would like you to accept them as such, without prejudice."

This is not just a declaration, it is a concise expression of the essence of Soviet policy, corroborated by concrete facts. During L.I. Brezhnev's Bonn visit this policy was solidly confirmed. And it is only to be regretted that in some places it is deliberately misinterpreted by people trying to ascribe to it features it does not possess.

One such attempt was U.S. President R. Reagan's speech obviously directly pegged to L.I. Brezhnev's Bonn visit, which was to take place a few days later. The desire, apparent in the U.S. President's speech, to slander the Soviet Union's intentions and its policy yet again does not in itself merit special attention. We have met it before and, to some extent, have become accustomed to it. The speech is interesting for a different reason. After all that has been said and done in Washington before, it seems incredible and almost fantastic: R. Reagan talked of peace and of talks! Why has this happened?

Recently a very great deal has happened which, it seems, has very much alarmed the U.S. leaders. What has really rattled them, causing a veritable panic, is the antiwar, anti-missile movement which has assumed unheard-of, unprecedented dimensions and dramatic power in Europe. We will not go into the tricks R. Reagan resorted to in his speech in an attempt to come across as a peace-maker. We will just point out that the arguments and figures he used are meant not just for the ill-informed but for the ordinary person who is totally bemused by the massive anti-Soviet propaganda. To serious people with even a rudimentary knowledge of the problems under discussion they seem to come straight out of a comic act. But, let me repeat, that is not the main thing. The main thing is that R. Reagan talked about peace and talks, including talks on the reduction of armaments in Europe, including the so-called "zero" option.

Well, we are ready for talks, especially on the question of arms in Europe. As L.I. Brezhnev said in his Bonn speech, we want Europe ultimately to be free from nuclear weapons -- medium-range and tactical. Now that would be a real "zero" option, fair for all sides, the Soviet leader stressed.

The results of the visit will go on being discussed and analyzed for a long time to come. But one can say right now that it totally justified the hopes pinned on it and was more than successful. The visit demonstrated once again the USSR's unswerving desire for mutually advantageous cooperation, for a world without wars.

Soviet-FRG Economic Cooperation

LD011100 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 1 Dec 81

["Cooperation Developing" -- TASS headline; by TASS economic news analyst Yuriy Maksimov]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS -- The results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG show that economic relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG are determined not only by the requirements of the present, but also by long-term prospects. It is not accidental that the trip of the head of the Soviet state coincided with a major stimulation of business contacts between the two countries, which embrace still broader spheres of cooperation. The most significant was the signing of the "deal of the century" on deliveries of Soviet natural gas to the FRG and also to other West European states. Great significance is attached in the Soviet Union to the realization of such joint large-scale projects as "gas-pipe" project.

In the course of the negotiations in Bonn the leaders of both states declared that conditions exist for further development of relations between the USSR and the FRG. An illustration of that is the staadily-growing volume of bilateral trade, which in the past decade increased more than ten times. This is advantageous to the FRG, since Soviet orders provide employment for about half a million people. This is also advantageous for the USSR, since cooperation with the FRG helps cope with a number of national-economic tasks.

The development of mutually-beneficial cooperation, designed for a long perspective, adds to the level of confidence between our countries. The foundations are being laid for new large-scale projects, including in the sphere of energy, engineering, transport.

In mutual enrichment with technical thought, cooperation between engineers of the two states is very beneficial. The USSR and the FRG now have 35 functioning agreements on scientific-technical cooperation. This cooperation embraces machine-building, machine-tool building, and instrument-building, electronics and electrical engineering, chemistry, metallurgy and agriculture. Cooperation brings forth ideas which are then realized in large-scale construction projects or become the basis for industrial cooperation.

In brief, trade, industrial and scientific links become closer. But the mutually-beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the FRG exceeds by far the framework of bilateral relations. It exerts a favourable impact upon the development of business relations between European states.

Moreover, the favourable deepening of economic cooperation which meets the mutual interests of the USSR and the FRG become a weighty factor of stability in the European continent and international life as a whole.

FRG-USSR Communique Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 November publishes on pages 1 and 2 the "Joint Communique on the stay in the FRG of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet," published in the 25 November Soviet Union Daily Report in the Western Europe section on pages G 11 to 14. The PRAVDA version of the communique has been compared with the published version from Moscow TASS in English and found to be identical except for the following addition:

On page G 11, after the first paragraph, last line PRAVDA reads "...Republic of Germany.

"L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet, visited Prof Dr Karl Carstens, federal president of the FRG.

"Leonid Brezhnev, general ..."

PRAVDA REPORTS GREEK FOREIGN POLICY PROGRAM

PM261657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch: "Greek Government's Program"]

[Text] Athens, 23 Nov -- Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou has submitted to parliament the program of the country's new government formed after the 18 October election victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK).

Speaking of foreign policy, the prime minister stressed that the government's prime task is to pursue an independent and diversified foreign policy.

The government believes, the prime minister said further, that the North Atlantic bloc does not ensure the security of Greek borders and that the agreement for the country to return to its military organization harms Greece's national interests. Within the framework of actions to ensure the security and defend the interests of the country and people, the government envisages "starting a procedure to revise the agreement concluded by the previous cabinet."

Concerning the U.S. bases located on Greek territory, the government will begin talks at the start of 1982 to determine a timetable for their withdrawal from the country. And until that time the activity of the bases will be carried out under Greek monitoring and supervision and on condition that Greece will be able to review the corresponding agreements annually and stop the activity of the bases if it runs counter to its national interests.

The government also advocates the creation in the Balkans of a peace zone free of nuclear weapons and military blocs. With this aim in view the government, on completion of the necessary talks, will speedily get down to withdrawing nuclear weapons from its territory.

Considering that the terms on which Greece joined the Common Market are aggravating the country's economic problems, the government will make it its aim to hold a national referendum on this question.

NEED FOR CONFERENCE ON CYPRUS REITERATED

NC251943 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Dear listeners: The American propaganda services in Cyprus have intensified their efforts to slander Soviet foreign policy, and specifically, toward the Republic of Cyprus. In connection with this, we requested our commentator (Oleg Slavin) to speak about Soviet policy toward Cyprus.

The Soviet Union, (Slavin) notes, has always supported, and its still supporting the sovereignty, the territorial integrity and the nonaligned policy of the Republic of Cyprus. The Soviet leaders have repeatedly stated that the Cypriots have the absolute right to decide on their future, without any foreign intervention. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, a peaceful Cyprus solution can be found for the sake of the interests of all the Cypriot people -- Greek and Turkish Cypriots alike. The two communities can settle by themselves the problem of constitutional structure of the Cyprus state and the territorial question. But, if the Cypriots are to be able to freely settle the problems of their state organization, first of all the levers of pressure on them must be eliminated.

Bearing in mind this fact, as well as 1974 developments in Cyprus, the Soviet Union submitted a proposal for the solution of the international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework. As the TASS statement of 23 August 1974 stresses, it is precisely at such a representative conference that a solution could be jointly found, with the direct participation of Cypriot representatives -- a solution which would really secure the existence of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign and territorial integral state which would respond to the interests of both the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots.

The conference on Cyprus -- with the participation of the interested parties, of the Security Council members and of the nonaaligned states -- could contribute to the settlement of the internal aspects of the Cyprus problem. Thus, the Soviet proposal on Cyprus first of all blocks the road to foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Cypriots and serves as a likely push for progress in the intercommunal talks which have been going on in Cyprus for 7 years with interruptions.

The Cypriot Government, realizing the effectiveness of the Soviet proposal in the event of its implementation, is supporting it. Thus, Cypriot President Spiros Kiprainou has repeatedly positively appraised the Soviet initiative and been in favor of the implementation of this initiative. The Soviet Union has hailed President Spiros Kiprianou's proposal for the demilitarization of Cyprus, a proposal which he submitted to the UN General Assembly on disarmament in May 1978.

Our country has expressed, and it still expresses, its solidarity with the Cypriot people's struggle, the withdrawal of foreign troops and the abolition of foreign bases in Cyprus, being conscious of the fact that the NATO troops were used, and are still being used for intervention in the Cypriot people's internal affairs. This Soviet position is very well known in Cyprus and its people express thanks for it.

The lack of settlement of the Cyprus problem, the commentator writes, and the efforts of the West to impose on the Cypriots a solution to the West's liking shows the timeliness of the Soviet proposal on Cyprus. During the recent Athens talks of Panhellenic Socialist Movement chairman and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou with Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, special stress was put on the solution of the Cyprus problem on an international basis. Thus, the question of holding a representative international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework has been raised.

The implementation of the Soviet proposal is a vital question of the day, a question which must be solved in the interests of all the Cypriot people and of international security, concludes commentator (Slavin).

NORWEGIAN PEACE MARCHERS VISIT GEORGIA

WA301420 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Nov 81 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report]

[Text] On 14 November V.M. Siradze, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, received a delegation of Norwegian women -- supporters of peace, organizers and participants of the "March for Peace 1981" -- who arrived in the country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Comrade Siradze told her guests about the ancient history of the Georgian people and acquainted them with the achievements of Soviet Georgia in the fields of economics, culture and education. Particular attention was devoted to the problem of the role of women in the social-political and cultural life of the republic.

V.M. Siradze highly evaluated the activity of the peace supporters in Norway. The Soviet people, she said, have been following the march for peace across all of Western Europe with unflagging attention. The nobility of the goal and the courage of its participants have found support and a warm response in our country. Strong evidence of this is the address of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the participants of the peace march.

The leader of the Norwegian delegation, E. Norland, expressed her gratitude for the joyful welcome. The people of our country and women of the world are worried about the explosive situation which has developed on our planet, she said. The NATO countries are heating up the arms race. We support the striving of the USSR to defuse the situation. We welcome the consistently peaceful initiatives of the Soviet government. We express the hope that they will be heard by the political leaders of the West, and that practical steps for making the world atmosphere more healthy will follow them.

Also present at the meeting were A. Aleksidze, chairman of the Georgian republic Committee for the Defense of Peace; O. Tsereteli, acting secretary of the committee; and G. Chipashvili, deputy administrator for affairs of the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet.

SOVIET, IRISH FOREIGN MINISTERS EXCHANGE CABLES

PM261241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- A.A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, has sent J. Dooge, Irish minister of foreign affairs, a telegram extending congratulations on his appointment to the post. In a reply telegram J. Dooge expressed thanks for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that the good relations between the Soviet Union and Ireland will continue to develop on the basis of mutual advantage in the interests of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of consolidating detente and cooperation in Europe.

PRAVDA REVIEWS KEKKONEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

PM271409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 5

[Yu. Kuznetsov article: "Important Choice"]

[Text] Helsinki-Moscow, November -- It is just over 3 weeks since that difficult day for our northwest neighbor when President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, who had held the post of Finnish head of state for more than 25 years, told the country's government that his state of health no longer allowed him to fulfill his duties. In accordance with the provisions of the constitutional law on the "form of administration," the government has decided to hold a presidential election. On 17-18 January next year the citizens of Finland will go to the polls to elect 301 members of the Presidential Electoral College, who a week later -- 26 January -- will in turn have to elect the new head of state for the next 6 years.

Three weeks is not a long time, and during this time not all Finnish political parties have yet managed to put forward their candidates for the highest state post. However, this is understandable, for it is not so easy to find and propose a worthy replacement for a man with whose name and concrete deeds a whole epoch in Finland's history is linked. Particularly characteristic of this epoch was the new foreign policy line named after the outstanding leaders of the Finnish state -- J.K. Paasikivi and U.K. Kekkonen.

When speaking of the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line," it should be remembered that Paasikivi considered the chief task of Finalnd's foreign policy to be the creation and constant development of relations with the Soviet Union based on mutual trust and good neighborliness. In formulating that task Paasikivi was responding to the policy of good-neighborliness and friendship which the CPSU and the Soviet Government were and are invariably pursuing. And the consistent and creative resolution of this task was the chief foreign policy achievement of the Kekkonen epoch.

In fact, it began even before Kekkonen became president. For it was he who played an outstanding role in laying the cornerstone of Finland's postwar foreign policy -- the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty concluded with the Soviet Union as early as 1948. On the foundation of this treaty, whose validity was later extended through 1990 with Kekkonen's direct participation, the president built the impressive edifice of his country's active peace-loving policy, crowned by the Helsinki CSCE, which won for the Finnish state and its head high prestige in the international arena. On this same reliable foundation Kekkonen also carried out consistent work in Finland in favor of creating an entire system of Soviet-Finnish cooperation in very diverse spheres. This system's great achievement was the long-term program for deepening and developing trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation, which was signed by L.I. Brezhnev and U.K. Kekkonen and of which L.I. Brezhnev said that it may with good reason be numbered "among the outstanding steps to realize the final act of the all-European conference."

Yes, on stepping down from the post of President U.K. Kekkonen is leaving the Finns a good legacy -- stable, good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, ensuring the security of Finland's borders and the independence of its foreign policy positions, as well as reliable cooperation which appreciably mitigates the difficulties which the country is encountering in the crisis-torn capitalist world. It is no accident that Kekkonen's course now enjoys the support of all Finland's progressive forces and the overwhelming majority of the Finnish people. And it is evidently no accident that the Finnish Federation of Industries -- one of the leading organizations of the country's business circles -- deemed it necessary in its statement in connection with the upcoming presidential election to urge support for those parties and persons who, in particular, "actively develop...trade with our neighbor the Soviet Union, which helps to ensure employment."

In other words, there is no reason to think that the Kekkonen epoch would end with his quitting the post of president. It is true there has been no lack of people who have disliked Kekkonen's course over the last 25 years. And these forces are making themselves felt now.

They include people who resisted to the last the conclusion of the 1948 treaty, people who did everything to prevent Kekkonen's election as president in 1956, people who in 1958 tried to prevent him from pursuing his foreign policy course by forming a government which, by virtue of its composition, was unable to develop relations with the Soviet Union, people who in 1962 created a bloc of rightwing forces to remove Kekkonen from the presidential palace, people who tried to do so later and, finally, people who constantly tried and are trying now to distort his foreign policy course. For it is precisely Finland's policy of friendship with the Soviet Union that those who talk most actively of "the end of the Kekkonen era" today have in their sights.

It should not be thought that there are very many of them: Their ranks have thinned considerably in recent years. But they do exist, and they have considerable potential for influencing people, they enjoy active support from outside Finland and they are doing and will undoubtedly try to do their thing at all costs.

Under these conditions the responsibility of those forces which have always supported Kekkonen and his foreign policy course is particularly great. For any miscalculation of in their approach to the question of whose hands Kekkonen's political legacy will end up in could have consequences that are difficult to predict.

The Finnish People's Democratic League, the Social Democratic Party, the National Coalition Party and four other parties have already put forward their candidates for the post of president. The Center Party will be the last to name its candidate. And it is quite natural that the question of how the party from whose ranks Kekkonen himself came -- the Center Party -- copes with this problem should now be attracting very broad public interest in Finland. It could even be said that this party is faced with making probably the most crucial decision in its entire history.

After all the aspirants to the post of head of state are known, the parties' candidates for the Presidential Electoral College will be registered and the election campaign will start to gather momentum. All true friends of the Finnish people want to believe that their choice will be a choice in favor of continuing Kekkonen's cause.

U.S.-ISRAELI STRATEGIC ALLIANCE ASSESSED

TASS News Analyst

LD021120 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 2 Dec 81

["Washington-Tel Aviv: Dangerous Alliance" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec, TASS -- According to reports from Washington, the United States and Israel have reached understanding on questions of strategic cooperation. The memorandum on understanding was signed by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Israel's Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Well, what "understanding" is meant, if the entire world is aware of the fact that it has existed for a long time? Was it not the United States which has always given growing aid to its "closest ally", was it not the United States which vigorously encouraged it to new, increasingly more brazen acts of aggression against Arab peoples, by lavishly supplying it with money and military equipment? The American-Israeli military-political alliance has existed for a long time, and it is this alliance which is the chief factor destablising the situation in the Middle East, and the main obstacle to a just and comprehensive peace settlement.

Nevertheless, the memorandum signed in Washington adds a number of new extremely dangerous elements to the already explosive situation in that region. Moreover, it harbours a grave threat to universal peace.

The document means another step towards implementing the old plans of a practically complete "military integration" between the United States and Israel which is boiled down, in fact, to calling a spade a spade, to transforming the Israeli armed forces, military bases and depots into an appendage of the U.S. war machine spearheaded against the national liberation forces in the Arab world.

Further consolidation of the U.S.-Israeli military alliance cannot be viewed separately from Washington's global militarist strategy which rests on the concept of ensuring the so-called "U.S. vital interests" by any means, up to the use of military force. The present U.S. administration assigns Israel the key part in this most dangerous play with fire, especially after Anwar as-Sadat fell victim to the pro-American policy.

"Understanding" on the participation of Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands in the "multinational force," knocked together by the United States, designed to legalise the actual U.S. occupation of the Sinai Peninsula, became an integral part of the deal concluded in Washington between the United States and Israel. By joining in this action, the Western European "four" followed in Washington's wake in pursuing the anti-Arab Camp David policy which precludes the possibility of a just solution of the destiny of the Palestinian people and the return to the Arabs of all the territories seized by Israel. Their participation in the notorious "multinational force" also means the actual expansion of NATO's sphere of operations to the Middle East region, which Washington has sought so vigorously. No matter what a dovish tag might be attached to this "force" by Western propaganda, troops of the NATO countries are NATO troops.

U.S. propaganda, as usually, is trying to camouflage the aggressive, hegemonistic plans, whose implementation is linked by Washington with the consolidation of the U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation", by the trite myth of the "Soviet threat." It is difficult to say whom the American policy makers are trying to confuse by their ancient method. It is their risky game which, by encouraging Israel to new acts of aggression against Arab countries, leads directly towards a dangerous escalation of tension in the Middle East.

Memorandum of Understanding

LD011616 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 1 Dec TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon have signed in the Pentagon a so-called "memorandum of understanding" setting the framework for "strategic cooperation" between the two countries. As is known, an agreement on this cooperation was reached in the course of the visit to Washington of Israeli Prime Minister Begin in September this year.

The memorandum provides for the establishment of a coordination council and joint working groups to examine various specific issues of "strategic cooperation," such as planning and holding of joint air force and naval manoeuvres. They will also attend to the stockpiling in Israel of heavy American weapons designed for use by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in case of its operations in the Middle East area.

According to a UPI agency report, the memorandum also has a secret part. It is believed to provide, in particular, for giving access to Israel to intelligence collected by means of U.S. satellites and spy planes in the Middle East.

The memorandum does not mention additional American arms supplies to Israel, but, as is reported in well informed circles, this question was discussed at the talks between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir late last week and at the current talks between Weinberger and Sharon. A decision has been taken on this issue.

The sinister character of the new aggressive military strategic alliance is obvious. It is spearheaded in the first place against the Arab countries, actually contributes to perpetuating the Israeli occupation of the Arab lands captured by force, encourages Tel Aviv to fresh bandit sorties against the Arab states. The Israeli-U.S. "strategic cooperation" opens to the Pentagon new opportunities for increasing military presence in the Middle East, is directed at establishing U.S. domination in that oil rich region, which has been cynically declared by Washington a "sphere of vital interests of the USA". The signing of the memorandum is fresh irrefutable proof of Washington's anti-Arab pro-Israeli Middle East policy. It is not fortuitous that the very declaration of an agreement on "strategic cooperation" has caused deep concern in the Arab countries and is strongly condemned by broad Arab public circles.

In an attempt to mislead international public opinion and conceal the real aims of the new alliance, the authors of the memorandum demagogically claim that it is not directed against any country or group of countries in the Middle East.

Simultaneously they are having recourse to the hackneyed and exposed method of intimidating the Arab states with the notorious "Soviet menace" myth. The memorandum alleges that the Soviet Union and "Soviet controlled forces" brought into the region from the outside threaten its security, although the leaders of many, including "moderate" Arab countries, have repeatedly stressed that the main threat to peace and security in the Middle East stems from the aggressive policy of Israel and those who back it.

It is indicative that the anti-Soviet character of the memorandum is of such an open and rabid nature that the document is criticized even by opposition in Israel itself.

The signing of the American-Israeli "memorandum of understanding" is a fresh step on the way of building up tensions on the Middle East putting off prospects for a comprehensive and just settlement of the protracted conflict in that explosive area of the world.

PRAVDA Commentator

LD020658 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 December, TASS -- PRAVDA comentator Yuriy Glukhov today describes as another step towards forming a military pact between the United States and Israel the U.S.-Israeli memorandum on mutual understanding in the field of strategic cooperation published in Washington.

The commentator stresses that the history of American-Israeli relations has not as yet known such a frankly militarist alliance. It is indicative that this alliance has been engendered by the notorious Camp David process which was publicised as a beginning of an "era of peace" and "prosperity" in the Middle East. The promised "peace" has now resulted in the escalation of U.S. military presence in the region and the growth of Tel Aviv's aggressiveness.

The American-Israeli military pact considerably expands the scale of imperialist interference in the affairs of Arab states, the commentary says. This means that U.S. imperialism, in the name of protecting its interests in the Middle East, intends to use the Israeli military even more actively. In turn, Tel Aviv wants to rely on the might of the overseas international gendarme to continue its own expansion and perpetuate the seizure of territories.

If one takes into account that U.S. NATO allies are now being involved in the U.S.-Israeli pact through the "multinational force" in the Sinai, it becomes clear that the threat to peace and security in the region may only grow even more, Yuriy Glukhov concludes.

U.S. SUPPLYING STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE TO ISRAEL

LD011846 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] General Eytan, the Israeli chief of staff, confessed in one of his recent statements that the United States supplies Israel with intelligence information about strategic military targets in Saudi Arabia. And although this admission did not disclose anything new to the world, it gives us another chance to talk about the so-called balanced U.S. policy in the Middle East.

America has strived to depict its policy in the region as being just and even-handed toward both Israel and the Arabs. However, such claims are pure propaganda because the United States continues to be eager to consolidate Israel's military capibilities and thus continues to totally back and support Israel in its expansionst and aggressive designs.

The Washington POST stated that Israel, a country whose population does not exceed 3 million, over the last 4 years received aid of over $11 billion from the United States, this in addition to unofficial aid through donations. The paper added that aid to Israel was one of the most sacred items -- and not liable to reduction -- in the U.S. budget. The paper said the aid received by Israel annually exceeds $2 billion, and this means that every Israeli family of 5 annually receives more than $3,500.

The truth is that these thousands of dollars do not reach the pockets of citizens in Israel. These sums are swallowed up by the Israeli military-industrial establishment. This is because Israel remains a main supporter of American imperialism in the Middle East, and thus the United States gives priority to Israeli interests among its political considerations in the region and takes it into account when it ships weapons to Arab countries. In this context, the New York TIMES wrote that President Regan confirmed to the Israeli leadership after the Senate approval of the AWACS deal that this deal would not affect U.S. obligations toward the security of Israel and its eagerness to perpetuate Israeli military superiorty over the Arabs.

Richard Allen, national security adviser to the U.S. President, confirmed his country's eagerness to see Israel maintaining its military superiority. He said that the United States would never allow Israel to lose this superiority over the Arab countries from either the qualitative or quantitive aspect of weapons. The United States not only strives to perpetuate this superiority through its military and generous financial aid, but also by supplying Israel, as admitted by General Eytan, with intelligence information concerning Arab military targets.

Meanwhile, Israel itself does not waste time and is carrying out espionage operations on a wide scale. General Eytan himself confirmed openly that Israeli aircraft lately violated the northeastern region of Saudi Arabia to photograph the Tabuk military base. Where were the AWACS aircraft whose task it was to protect Saudi Arabia against this insolent aggression? All the official statements issued in this respect did not give a clear answer to this question, and this makes one assume that the AWACS aircraft, operated by American crews, this time again played the role they played during the well-known Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center last summer -- that is, they helped the aggressor instead of giving an early warning of the aggression.

This is the real picture of balanced U.S. policy in the Middle East.

U.S., ISRAEL BACKING MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD TERROR

LD011934 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The Syrian Government has accused the secret terrorist organization the Muslim Brotherhood of yet another crime: the detonation of a car loaded with explosives in the heart of Damascus, killing 90 people and seriously wounding about 140 others. This explosion indicates that the members of the Muslim Brotherhood are carrying out in Damascus the same terrorist methods as are used by Israel's agents in Lebanon.

For some time these agents have been waging a war of dynamite in Lebanon against the forces which protect the country's sovereignty and independence and the security of its people. The hirelings of Israeli and American intelligence are trying to create trouble in Lebanon in order to make it easy prey for the Zionist usurpers.

This is exactly what the Muslim Brotherhood members are seeking to do in Syria. To attain their objectives, they have resorted to methods used by extremist reactionaries, such as attacking patriots, carrying out assassinations and detonating explosives in public places, caring nothing at all about killing innocent people. Suffice it to recall here the violent explosion they set off last October in a Damascus quarter [words indistinct] and the killing of peaceful people in the Syrian capital.

The Syrian authorities have been ruthlessly fighting this extremist brotherhood. A large number of the brotherhood members have been arrested and huge quantities of arms have been seized. Yet some of the brotherhood gangs continue their terrorist activities. The reason that enables them to continue with these activities is well known: their close contacts with Israeli and American intelligence. Syria's firm stand against imperialism and Zionism arouses rancor in both Washington and Tel Aviv. These two countries are trying to crush the Syrian regime, which acts as a stronghold for the Arab national liberation movement.

The Muslim Brotherhood members, who for the furtherance of their sinister objectives claim to be true supporters of Islam, have entered into collusion with the bitterest enemy of the Arabs, the United States, which does not even attempt to conceal its anti-Arab line. These henchmen of the devil have also plotted with Israel, which continues to occupy lands really belonging to the Arabs, including the Syrian Golan Heights.

The extremist Muslim Brotherhood obtains huge aid from the American and Israeli special agencies. The brotherhood members have thus been able to step up their sabotage activities and greatly escalate their terrorist actions. By carrying out the wishes of the Zionist rulers, the members of the Muslim Brotherhood are trying to create a split between the Syrians and the Palestinians. It is for this reason that they assassinate officials and members of the PLO in an attempt to give the impression that the Syrians are responsible for these assassinations. They were particularly active on the eve of the elections to the Syrian People's Assembly. When the results of the elections came to confirm the people's support for the progressive regime in their country, the Muslim Brotherhood committed this treacherous crime to give vent to their sinister rancor.

However, the attempts of imperialism and its agents are completely useless. Neither terrorism nor counterrevolution can be of any help for the Muslim Brotherhood. The Syrian people are fully determined to eradicate the devils from their land. This determination primarily affects the ill-omened members of the Muslim Brotherhood, who are backed by the American and Israeli intelligence agencies.

PAPER REVEALS U.S.-BACKED PLOT AGAINST IRAN

PM271031 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Nov 81 p 3

[V. Svetozarov article under the rubric "At Your Request": "Plot Against Iran"]

[Text] "The situation in Iran has been inflamed for more than a year. Immediately after the overthrow of Shah Reza Pahlavi's antipopular regime, American imperialism began weaving webs of intrigues and plots against that state. What is the situation now? Has the United States abandoned its intentions to destabilize the situation in the country?" -- writes V. Kurochkin of Gorkiy.

"The United States is our chief enemy." This slogan, which has taken a hold on the sentiments of millions of Iranians, today reflects probably the most notable feature of the foreign policy course of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Iran's active, radical anti-imperialism spearheaded, above all against the United States, is not the product of any circumstantial considerations or the result of a concurrence of particular circumstances, but an objective and profoundly natural phenomenon. It is a natural reaction, which had been maturing within the masses for years, to the Americans' shameless domination of Iran, which knew no bounds.

Quite recently transatlantic monopolies felt that this was their own private domain, grew fat by plundering the country and grew rich by selling gigantic consignments of modern weapons to the shah.

"Friendship" American-style cost the Iranian people dearly. American imperialism has on its conscience heinous crimes which demand atonement, or at least admission of guilt.

Washington does not even think of this. But you might think that the lessons of the 1979 revolution merit a critical reappraisal of the United States' anti-Iranian policy and dictate the need to reject interference and the use of force, threats and blackmail against a state which has firmly chosen the path of freedom and independence (or any other country for that matter), all the more so as the economic blockade and armed incursion undertaken by President Carter failed ignominiously.

When the Republicans took over the White House, the former concept of the approach to Iran was questioned. And what happened? The conclusion reached was remarkable: The previous administration, it was said, had committed a mistake by not displaying sufficient determination and firmness in defending the friendly monarchy.

The present U.S. position was formulated recently by Secretary of State Haig: "We are endeavoring to pursue a policy which would result in the establishment in Iran of a moderate regime compatible with the interests and values of the United States." Such a frank statement graphically demonstrates the Washington circles' intention to continue gambling on strong-arm "arguments."

How is the officially declared policy of interference being realized in practice?

The American journalist Kissinger has cited curious facts on this score. He made public some secret documents of Iranian emigrees entrenched in the United States. It follows from them that the heads of the shah's secret police and top army officers who fled to the West are involved in a plot against the Iranian regime. Some of the plotters are well known. There is for example, General Aryana, former chief of staff in the shah's army, who is earmarked for the role of a future dictator.

This figure and other representatives of the Iranian opposition's right wing enjoy the generous material and moral support of the American authorities. They cooperate closely with the CIA, the Pentagon, the State Department and the U.S. National Security Council. The American Treasury spends half a million dollars a month just to indoctrinate public opinion with the help of Western mass news media.

At the same time American special services are stepping up subversive activity inside Iran. They have at their disposal, as the Tehran press has repeatedly written, an extensive network of agents in the state apparatus, the armed forces and business circles. By relying on them and exploiting the difficulties and economic hardships being experienced by the country, the organizers of the plot are seeking to discredit the Iranian revolution and, above all, its anti-imperialist thrust.

To plunge Iran into the abyss of civil war, to split, weaken and then liquidate the most consistent, radical detachments of the revolution, and to bring to power the Western-oriented henchmen of the Iranian big bourgeoisie -- this is the scenario of the plot drawn up by imperialism's subversive services. One of its versions, a number of foreign observers point out, includes the preparation of a reactionary military coup and its execution at a favorable moment.

Means of economic suffocation have not been discounted either. The Western powers have formally lifted the "sanctions" against Iran in the trade sphere. But in fact the United States is continuing the boycott and compelling its allies to do likewise. The Japanese construction of a large petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeyni (in the south of Iran), which is already 85-percent complete, has been frozen not without American pressure on Tokyo. Some 13 Japanese oil-refining and trading firms are shunning purchases of Iranian oil. Many West European companies are in no hurry to resume trading ties with Iran.

Resorting to large-scale "psychological warfare" against Tehran, the United States is trying to involve certain Near Eastern and Asian countries in the realization of its plans. Influential American newspapers are constantly making provocative appeals to increase pressure on those states and involve them in subversive actions against Iran. Thus, in one of his commentaries carried by the Washington POST, the well-known commentator J. Kraft demanded "that states bordering on Iran and friendly toward Washington -- namely Turkey, Oman and Pakistan -- help Iranian emigrees."

Intimidating the governments and public of the region with the "horrors of the Iranain revolution," U.S. propaganda services are coordinating their activities in accordance with the political line of the White House. It is aimed both at encircling Iran with hostile regimes and isolating it in the international arena and at using the "Iranian factor" to justify American militarist preparations in this part of the globe.

Canards fabricated in Washington about "the imminent danger of a Soviet invasion of Iran" are regularly launched for the same purpose. Now they raise a ballyhoo over a mythical "100,000-strong Red army" said to be concentrated on the Iranian border. Now they inspire provocative rumors about the supposed "readiness of the Russians to make a dash into Iran within a month."

This clearly reveals the burning desire of Iran's enemies to embroil it with the Soviet Union -- a country which comes out consistently and resolutely in defense of Iran's national rights and against any encroachments by imperialism upon the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of the state.

People in our country are convinced that the differences in social system and ideology must not serve as an obstacle to the development of truly friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two states. The USSR sincerely seeks to build relations with its southern neighbor on the principles of equal rights, mutual respect and cooperation.

Taught by bitter experience of the past and now living through a difficult period of the struggle for their vital interests, the people of Iran, I believe, realize who is their friend and who is their enemy. And this inspires confidence that imperialist forces will not succeed in bringing them to their knees.

SOVIET EQUIPMENT, TRANSIT FACILITIES FOR IRAN

GF271822 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Iran's Orders Have Been Completed"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the factories in Simferopol, the Crimea, have completed production of the last batch of the modern "universal" automatic equipment for the agency that manufactures pharmaceuticals in Iran, and have dispatched it to your country. This automatic equipment occupies less space and is excellent with regard to outstanding feedback performance, reliability and simplicity of repair. It executes three functions simultaneously: it fills the cans of canned products, seals them and counts them. With this consignment, the export of products from this factory to Iran scheduled for this year has been completed.

Although the factory dispatched three series of interconnected automatic machines to Iranian canning factories in November. This machinery has had the distinction of winning awards and gold medals at international trade fairs and exhibitions.

Also from the Crimea, equipment for smelting and electrical welding, pumps for oil wells, hydraulic presses, polishing equipment, trailers for tractors, and spare parts and accessories for agricultural machinery are sent to Iran. Kerch, the Black Sea port on the eastern coast of the Crimea, is the main center for loading and unloading exports and cargos in transit to Iran which are conveyed via internal Soviet waterways in accordance with the transit pact signed in Moscow last September. Not only do these transit routes provide round-the-clock transportation for Iran's foreign commercial cargo, they also shorten the passage by approximately 5,000 km.

According to reports of the Soyuzvneshtrans organization of the Soviet Union -- that is, the organization in charge of transportation of foreign commercial cargo -- the volume of commercial cargo exported by Iran's ports since the beginning of this year has doubled in comparison with last year.

The dock workers of the ports, sailors and the employees of the foreign trade organizations of the Soviet Union have great respect for the Iranain nation's struggle against the treachery of aggressive imperialist forces and the [word indistinct] of the United States who are trying to undermine the stability of your country and to (?denigrate) the revolution of the people of Iran. They have expressed the desire to see relations between our countries continue to expand on the basis of good neighborliness for mutual benefit.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF ARAB PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD011330 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Communique on the Stay of a Delegation of the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union in USSR -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS -- A delegation of the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union, led by its General Secretary 'Abd Ar-Rahman Buti, stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR on November 24-29. The delegation were received by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

There were meetings and conversations between the chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Aleksey Shitikov, members of the standing commission of the two chambers with the delegation of the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union.

The firm intention to continue and deepen contacts and links between the Parliamentary Group of the USSR and the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union was expressed in the course of conversations. These contacts and links promote development of mutual understanding, cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the peoples of Arab countries.

Special attention was paid to the Middle East during the exchange of opinion on questions of the international situation.

Profound anxiety over the growth of dangerous tension in the region was expressed. That tension is caused by the continuing aggressive policy of Israel towards Arab countries and the Palestinian people, specifically Israel's aggressive actions against (?Lebanon), Israel's bandit raid on the nuclear research centre in Iraq, and also the U.S. desire to consolidate its military presence in the Middle East and form an anti-Arab military-political alliance with the participation of Israel which enjoys unlimited American support.

The two sides reaffirmed condemnation of the Camp David deal aimed at weaking and dividing the Arab world, at raising obstacles to a fair and comprehensive Middle East settlement.

The representatives of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR and the delegation of the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union emphasised the need of resolute struggle for full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, up to formation of a independent state of their own.

They declared for resumption of really collective efforts to promtoe the attainment of Middle East settelement with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people on an equal footing.

The representatives of the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union noted that the outstanding contribution of the Soviet state to consolidation of peace and international security and expressed gratitude for the Soviet Union's all-round support for and assistance to the just struggle waged by the Arab peoples for their rights.

UZBEK LAND, WATER OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR SYRIA

GF281834 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The Uzbek deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, (Timur Kemalov), left for Syria today at the invitation of the Syrian Ministry for the Euphrates Dam. During his visit (Timur Kemalov) will acquaint himself with the assistance of Soviet brigades.

WASHINGTON WELCOMES VISIT BY UNITA 'TERRORIST'

LD012334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 1 Dec (TASS) -- Savimbi, the ringleader of the anti-Angolan terrorist grouping, is being received with open arms in the United States. As a State Department spokesman announced in Washington: "Savimbi will meet with a number of high-ranking figures who determine U.S. policy." UPI, referring to an official of the Washington administration points out that C. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, will be among them.

The State Department spokesman stressed that the meeting between U.S. officials and Savimbi "is in accordance with the policy of the United States, which recognizes the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] as a political force in Angola."

In turn Savinbi, encouraged by his warm reception by the local authorities, said at a press conference in New York that he had come to the United States to try to get U.S. military aid increased. The ringleader of the Angolan terrorists admitted the existence of close links between UNITA and the Republic of South Africa [RSA] and stressed especially the large amount of aid being given to his gangs by China and a few other countries.

UPI draws attention to the fact that Savimbi's visit is taking place on the eve of the vote in the U.S. Congress House of Representatives on the question of abolishing the so-called "Clark amendment," which formally bans the United States from openly supplying weapons to bandits opposing the lawful government of Angola. Under strong White House pressure, the agency points out, the Senate has already spoken out in favor of abolishing this amendment.

As is reported, Savimbi already has had secret meetings with the directors of the U.S. special services. ASSOCIATED PRESS recalls the recent links between the leader of the saboteurs and the CIA. As far back as 1961 (?this) traitor of the Angolan people was put on the staff of the CIA. After the proclamation of Angola's independence, the CIA gave every possible military support to his grouping.

Savimbi's trip to the United States is further proof of continuing U.S. interference in Angolan affairs. Here we are dealing with an attempt to pass off a terrorist as a politician, to use the gangs of the UNITA puppet grouping for new criminal actions both in Angola and in neighboring Namibia, which is being occupied illegally by the RSA racists. In this connection T.B. Gurirab, permanent observer of the South-West African People's Organization at the United Nations, has pointed out that in the person of Savimbi, the U.S. administration is receiving "enemy No 1 of the African continent." He noted that UNITA formations are conducting armed actions against the Namibian patriots hand in hand with the racists.

U.S., S. AFRICA BEHIND SEYCHELLES COUP ATTEMPT

LD011942 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The security forces of the Republic of Seychelles have foiled a South African mercenary attempt to overthrow the government of President France Albert Rene. Some mercenaries have been liquidated, other captured and still another group has managed to escape back to South Africa aboard a hijacked Indian airliner. It has become known that most of the band were former South African commandos. The rest were nationals of the United States, Britain and West Germany. There are different explanations of the attack. One is that the aim was to seize areas potentially rich in oil. Another is the hostility of the racist regime in Pretoria towards the progressive leadership of the Seychelles. Pretoria, though, is not the only interested party. With the republic consistently pressing for an end to the imperialist military presence in the Indian Ocean and against new American bases in the area, it has incurred the anger of Washington. The Pentagon has long been toying with plans to set up new strongholds, particularly in the Seychelles, and this being so the mercenary attack on that sovereign state can be viewed as an action masterminded by South Africa and the United States.

Latest reports say the situation in the republic is getting back to normal. The authorities are receiving many telegrams of solidarity on their successful rebuff to the mercenary raid. The Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, for one, has welcomed the first opposition of the Seychelles Government to imperialist exploitation and racist terror and aggression.

USSR-EQUATORIAL GUINEA COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD302020 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] According to reports from Malabo, an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Equatorial Guinea and a protocol for 1981-1982 have been signed there. The agreement provides for granting scholarships to local young men and women for studying at Soviet universities, colleges and technical schools. It also provides for broad exchanges of delegations, exhibitions and films.

BURUNDI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM261139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Pierre Ndikumana, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Burundi, presented his credentials on 20 November to M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between M. Kholov and P. Ndikumana, they had a friendly talk with the participation of M.P. Georgadze, a secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

ENVOY TO CAPE VERDE ISLANDS APPOINTED

PM271413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 81 p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Seregin USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cape Verde Islands.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Lev Vladislavovich Krylov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, a former plural post.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION MEETS WITH BELAUNDE

PM011355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Lima, 26 Nov -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit at the invitation of the country's congress.

In the course of a talk questions of Soviet-Peruvian relations and problems of mutual interest were discussed. The existence of substantial opportunities for the development of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of the economy, trade, science and culture was noted. The Peruvian president stressed that the Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit will help to further strengthen multifaceted ties between Peru and the Soviet Union, which are developing well on the whole.

The members of the Soviet delegation attended sessions held in their honor in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate of the Peruvian National Congress.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECUADOR CP CONGRESS

PM011337 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 27 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the Communist Party of Ecuador Central Committee"]

[Text] Guayaquil, 26 Nov -- A CPSU delegation has arrived here at the invitation of the Communist Party of Ecuador Central Committee to take part in the work of the 10th Communist Party of Ecuador Congress, which opens here today. The delegation includes G.N. Andreyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee (head of the delegation); A.P. Kharlamov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and P.I. Nikolayev, CPSU Central Committee executive.

The delegation was met at Guayaquil airport by (R. Moises) and (J. Solis Castro) members of the Communist Party of Ecuador Central Committee Executive Committee, and also F.N. Kovalev, USSR ambassador to Ecuador.

CUBAN OFFICERS MEET HIGH LEVEL OFFICIALS IN USSR

FL011412 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] It has been reported from Moscow that Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo and minister of defense of the USSR, has received Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, who leads the Cuban military delegation that is attending the activities honoring the 25th anniversary of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] in the Soviet Union. Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the party's Central Committee, alternate member of the Ministry of the FAR and chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy, had a cordial and friendly meeting with the USSR defense offical.

Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and the Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union, Rene Anillo Capote, also participated in the talks.

TASS: U.S. PLANNING AGGRESSION AGAINST CUBA

LD011754 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 1 Dec 81

[By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS -- Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces celebrate their 25th anniversary. December 2, 1956, is regarded as the day of their formation. On that day a small unit of patriots headed by Fidel Castro landed from the yacht "Granma" on the southern coast of the island and launched the armed struggle to overthrow the reactionary pro-American dictatorship.

The first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere is observing this anniversary at a time when the international situation is very complex. Since the first (?day after) the victory of the Cuban revolution official Washington has been constantly staging hostile actions against the Freedom Island. The present U.S. administration is again heightening tension in the zone of Central America and the Caribbean basin, is actively preparing for major aggressive actions against Cuba and other progressive states of the region whose independent home and foreign policy does not suit the United States.

Efforts to prepare a new aggression are conducted along military, political and propaganda lines. The new U.S. adventuristic plans, as this is admitted by such high-ranking representatives of Washington as Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, envisage further toughening of the economic war against socialist Cuba and its complete blockade with the use of naval and air forces. The White House does not rule out a direct military invasion of the island. It is not accidental that Pentagon has already created the new Caribbean command with the headquarters in Key West in Florida, at a distance of only 90 miles from the Cuban territory.

Meanwhile official Washington is stirring up a campaign of slander and threats against socialist Cuba, spreading falsehoods about its alleged "interference" in the conflict in El Salvador.

The Cuban people is meeting these hostile actions of the U.S. administration with further strengthening of unity and cohesion around the Communist Party and the government of the republic, with the consolidation of its defence. Over the past quarter of the century the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba covered a long and glorious path. Due to the constant assistance of countries of the socialist community, above all, the Soviet Union, they are excellently armed, have the latest military equipment, have experienced and well-trained (?command) that is dedicated to socialist motherland.

The Cuban soldiers are capable of protecting their country against any encroachments of the imperialist aggressor. The Freedom Island has a strong support of the USSR, of the entire socialist community, solidarity of peoples of developing countries. Anti-Cuban ventures cannot but lead to most serious consequences and this is something that official Washington should, finally, understand too.

RUBEN DARIO SOUZA ON LATIN AMERICAN ARMS RACE

PY012252 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Statement by Ruben Dario Souza, secretary general of the People's Party of Panama -- recorded]

[Text] The democratic forces of Latin America, true representatives of the interests of their respective peoples, see the arms race as one of the main causes for the plunder, the aggression and the interventionism of the U.S. Government and monopolies.

From the purely military viewpoint, Reagan's administration is trying to subordinate Latin American armies to the policies of the Pentagon and the CIA through an imperialist interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. These policies are aimed at exacerbating the most repugnant anti-Sovietism and anti-Cubanism so as to justify cold war and anticommunist feelings and to involve these armed institutions in repressions against their own people, in the creation of antidemocratic governments and in the struggle against popular revolutions which, like the victorious Nicaraguan revolution or the ones underway in El Salvador and Guatemala, could make national liberation possible.

Here imperialism seeks to gain control over international counterrevolutionary blocs such as the one it is trying to create out of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador to police Central America. It also promotes the arms race among the most reactionary regimes of the continent and helps to train and prepare the officers of their armies.

The U.S. Armed Forces are also preparing for direct intervention and invasion of foreign territories if the local armed forces are unable to repress the will of the people. The U.S. Government is also fanning disputes among Latin American nations so as to take advantage of the various international conflicts in this region. This intrigue is especially aimed at the different territorial claims or at explicit or potential national security demands affecting progressive governments such as those of Nicaragua, Guyana and now the new state of Belize. The purpose of this interventionism is to harass from outside the stability of these governments.

From the economic point of view, the enormous amounts which the U.S. Government plans to spend on arms in the coming 5 years are bound to result in greater exploitation and plunder of Latin America's natural resources.

Currently the U.S. Government is unleashing an offensive through multinational corporations allowing them to increase their control over Latin American resources, especially oil reserves and deposits of minerals essential for the U.S. military-industrial plan.

As a result of this policy, the U.S. military buildup means for Latin American nations increased plunder, a more active economic exploitation and a recrudescence of neocolonial penetration.

It is only natural that the close relationship between the evils which U.S. imperialism has unleased in Latin America and its overall warmongering policy makes all nations in this region enemies of the arms race.

Within this framework, the struggle against the U.S. military buildup and for general disarmament calls for a whole plan of action for Latin American democratic forces in order to allow them to fulfill their most heartfelt desires.

Thus, the tasks inherent in actions carried out against the arms race within the framework of an openly anti-imperialist policy must be based on a staunch defense of national sovereignty, national resources and democratic rights, along with peaceful solutions to international conflicts and the respect for self-determination.

A very important aspect of this policy is the development of international solidarity designed to curb the overall military buildup of imperialism and of Latin American reactionary armies, as well as the support for all peoples who are either struggling for their freedom or are being victimized by imperialism.

All these peculiarities of the struggle against the military buildup and for disarmament have given rise to a great movement for peace which is playing an active role in the struggle which Latin American peoples are waging to fulfill their basic demands. Thus a struggle for peace, general disarmament and against the arms race is becoming, in Latin America, a struggle against U.S. imperialism, local tyrants and for the development of democracy.

MATERIALS ON USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Shibayev Speech 17 Nov

PM011521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated" account of speech by Deputy A.I. Shibayev, Balashovskiy Electoral Okrug, Saratovskaya Oblast, AUCCTU chairman at the 17 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! Yesterday's CPSU Central Committee plenum was a major event in our country's social and political life and an important stage in the practical implementation of the 26th party congress decisions. In his speech at the plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with his characteristic statesmanship, immense political talent and party principledness, presented a profound and comprehensive analysis of the state of affairs in the economy, examined cardinal problems of refining the methods of socialist management and pointed out ways of successfully fulfilling the plans for the country's economic and social development in 1982 and the 11th 5-Year plan.

Concern for boosting the socialist economy as the basis for improving the people's well-being was and remains the paramount duty of Soviet trade unions. To that end trade unions, in conjunction with economic organs, are doing constant work to develop and increase the effectiveness of socialist competition. The period since the 26th CPSU Congress has seen the creative initiative of leading production workers and labor collectives acquire new scope. The labor vigil devoted to the USSR's jubilee has now begun. More and more labor collectives are joining in socialist competition under the banner "60 Shock Weeks to Mark the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR." The best traits of urban and rural workers are being revealed in the course of this nation-wide movement.

In order to further improve the results of socialist competition trade unions and economic organs are faced with the task of making fuller use of the experience accumulated in the 10th 5-Year Plan and during the preparations for the 26th party congress.

Experience shows that the problem of laggard enterprises is primarily a production and labor organization problem. Many tasks connected with improving production and labor organization and improving the results of competition for the fulfillment of plans and adopted pledges can and must be solved directly through the efforts of labor collectives themselves. A great deal depends here on developing the allied workers' movement in accordance with the "worker baton" principle. This enhances beyond measure the function of worker control as a very important form of worker participation in production management.

Experience shows the vast economic and educational potential of collective forms of labor organization. A great deal is being done in this sphere. At a number of shipbuilding, heavy machine building and other enterprises between 70 and 90 percent of all workers are in teams. But things are not going smoothly everywhere.

Why so? Primarily because in many cases the creation of teams is not backed up by the improvement of planning and by the organization of work on a common schedule, and there are errors in the selection of team leaders and distribution of earnings taking into account the labor participation coefficient.

At the present stage of economic development economic and trade union organs have increasing responsibility for creating in every workplace conditions for highly productive labor and for ensuring harmonious work on all production components.

Comrades! Trade unions are actively participating in the solution of problems connected with improving agricultural production efficiency and with the socioeconomic development of the countryside.

In order to step up the trade unions' influence on the implementation of the planned tasks to further develop the agroindustrial complex it is deemed advisable to form a new trade union -- the Fruit and Vegetable Farming and Procurement Workers Trade Union.

Trade unions must exploit all possibilities of improving food supplies for the population. Recently more attention has been paid to the development of enterprises subsidiary plots. In 1979-81, in the country as a whole, 500,000 hectares of land was allocated for subsidiary plots and around 4,000 subsidiary and hothouse plots and hog-fattening centers were organized.

At the same time, ministries and trade union organs are not paying enough attention to their development. Questions of allocating land for subsidiary plots are not always promptly solved at the local level. Enterprise subsidiary plots have stood the test of time. The creation of new and expansion of existing industrial enterprise agricultural shops must become an integral part of economic and social development plans.

Comrades! In his CPSU Central Committee plenum speech Comrade L.I. Brezynev stressed that 1982 will be filled with major political events. Soviet trade unions are actively preparing for their 17th congress, which will be held next March. The chieft content of the current report and election campaign is the big workers' discussion about making better use of the reserves and potential of our socialist management system and comprehensively developing the masses' political and creative activity in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee November plenum.

Comrade deputies! The AUCCTU supports the proposal on approving the draft 5-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and also the draft State Plan and State Budget for 1982 submitted for examination by the present session, taking into account the additions and amendments made by the commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers. (applause)

RSFSR Deputy Premiers 17 Nov

PM011551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 3

["Abbreviated" account of speech by Deputy V.P. Orlov, Chapayevskiy Electoral Okrug, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, at the 17 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The 26th CPSU Congress opened up majestic horizons of communist building. It armed the party and the people with a detailed program of accomplishments, a program of unprecedented dimensions which is now being implemented in the specific 5-year plan tasks submitted for examination by the present USSR Supreme Soviet session.

All Soviet people are focusing attention on the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which was held on the eve of the session and at which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev delivered a long and well-argued speech. It contains a comprehensive analysis of the state of affairs in the country's national economy, reveals the shortcomings with Leninist principle-mindedness and determines specific ways of further developing the economy and improving the people's wellbeing.

The USSR is also faced with broad prospects of further dynamic economic and cultural development in the 11th 5-Year Plan. National income will increase by 22 percent, industrial output by 25 percent, electricity generation by 17.1 percent, rolled ferrous metal output by 10.1 percent and production of textiles by 12.3 percent. Coal, oil and gas extraction will increase. Siberian and Far Eastern productive forces will develop at preferential rates. The zone under the gravitational pull of the Baykal-Amur railroad will begin to be opened up.

Rural workers are faced with big tasks in the new 5-year plan. It is planned to increase grain purchases by 32 percent compared with average annual purchases in the 10th 5-Year Plan, sugar beet purchases by 36 percent, potato purchases by 33 percent, sunflower purchases by 52 percent, purchases of livestock and poultry by 23 percent, milk purchases by 12 percent and vegetable purchases by 22 percent.

It is becoming very clear that given the obtaining demographic situation in the republic the 5-year plan targets will be achieved primarily by increasing production efficiency and accelerating labor productivity growth in all national economic sectors. That is why it is planned to increase labor productivity by 22.5 percent in RSFSR industry, 17 percent in construction and 25 percent in agriculture.

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic mechanism, the republic's ministries and departments have basically completed the elaboration of measures on reducing the use of manual labor and plan to take around 24,000 people off manual operations over the 5-year period.

In our view, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and machine building ministries should envisage in annual plans the requisite increase in production of labor-saving machinery and mechanisms with a high technical and economic performance in order to considerably increase the rate of labor productivity growth.

Comrade deputies! In the solution of the social program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress great significance attaches to comprehensively increasing production of consumer goods. However, there are serious difficulties in the development of certain Group B sectors.

The state of affairs in the textile industry is particularly worrying. The proportion of manual labor in this sector, where labor is highly intensive and where the shift index is 2.75, is still too high.

The republic's Council of Ministers has elaborated and presented to the USSR Gosplan proposals on measures to assist the textile industry and we hope that they will be supported by the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

Comrade deputies! The party Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally display constant concern for the needs of the countryside. Capital investments, especially in the development of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, are increasing every year.

We see the improvement of land fertility as an important way of developing agricultural production. In recent years the use of peat fertilizers and composts has been considerably expanded. Peat is to be used more for these purposes in the future. Life also demands that peat cutting for agricultural needs should be planned on a large scale and more material and technical means should be provided for this.

Liming of soil is of great importance for many parts of the RSFSR. The scale of liming grows with each passing year. However, this work is being held up because of a shortage of lime fertilizers.

The lime fertilizer shipment situation is particularly intolerable. It has reached the point where a number of enterprises have been forced to hold up production because railroad transport is not moving the product on time. Some of it, moreover, is losing its quality.

One would like the personnel of ministries involved in the construction of fertilizer plants and also of the Ministry of Railways, which ships the fertilizers, to show a greater sense of responsibility and give agricultural working people the help they need to improve land fertility.

Comrade deputies! The draft plans for the country's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan and 1982 and the draft budget for 1982 submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet session are in keeping with the Soviet people's fundamental interests. I propose that they be approved, taking into account the amendments and additions of the permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers. (applause)

Moscow Gorkom Secretary 17 Nov

PM011533 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Speech delivered by Deputy R.F. Dementyeva, Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow, secretary of Moscow Gorkom Bureau, at 17 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] Comrades! Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum yesterday stressed with new force that the implementation of the requirements set by the plan for the intensification of production is a decisive condition for the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan. This is very important for the capital's industry. Work is actively being performed in the city to modernize and retool enterprises. It is planned to devote R3.7 billion of capital investments to these aims in the current 5-year plan.

Particular attention is being paid to the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production and to improving the technical standard of production on this basis. Much work will be done to mechanize and automate production, with wide use being made of automatic manipulators (robots), many of which will be manufactured on a cooperative basis at Moscow enterprises.

All this will make it possible to solve more quickly the task of making the capital's plants and factories exemplary in terms of the technical level and standard of production. We have reserves and unutilized potential here. There are also shortcomings which we are working to eliminate. Some enterprises are being modernized only slowly. In terms of the level of the technical state of production, quite a few plants and factories are lagging behind modern requirements.

Thus, at enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, Ministry of the Automative Industry and Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy alone, over 20 percent of the equipment pool has been in operation for over 20 years, yet is being replaced only slowly. The number of automatic and semiautomatic machine tools and computer-controlled machine tools, whose introduction is of special significance given the acute problem of labor resources, is increasing extremely slowly.

Another problem that is causing concern is the organization of the production of new models of vehicles meeting modern requirements by the Likhachev and Leninskiy Komsomol motor vehicle plants. Extra production capacities must be created and the production facilities must be partially modernized for the switch to the production of the new models. We would ask the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry's planning organs to solve this question more actively.

Fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions, the city's workers are consistently implementing measures aimed at improving matters in capital construction and increasing its efficiency and quality. In 1981 the increase in unfinished construction work was successfully halted. A persistent struggle is being waged against the dissipation of material, technical and labor resources. The main capital investments are now being channeled into the most important construction projects scheduled for completion. Efforts are being concentrated primarily on the speediest completion and commissioning of those enterprises and capacities which can ensure the greatest increase in output.

The construction of apartment blocks and cultural and consumer service buildings from designs and parts from the standard catalogue is increasing annually and from 1984 all panel and frame-panel blocks will be built from these products, which will make it possible to raise even higher the level of industralization of construction and to improve its quality and Moscow's architectural appearance.

At the same time, we are still dissatisfied with much in capital construction. Timetables for commissioning construction projects are not being met, there are considerable shortcomings in construction quality and there are other problems too. Measures are being taken to elininate them.

In addition, there are difficulties in material and technical supply. Deliveries of the necessary materials to construction organizations have not been made promptly or in the planned amounts this year. We ask the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Ministry of Railways and other ministries and departments to take measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the supply of construction materials.

It has been decided this year to limit the construction of industrial production projects and administrative and public buildings in Moscow. It is planned to concentrate all resources on the major construction projects scheduled for completion and limit the number of new construction projects.

Even after this decision was taken, however, a number of ministries and departments have submitted proposals for new construction projects in Moscow with an estimated cost of over R100 million. This creates additional difficulties and diverts the material and labor resources of the city's construction organizations from fulfilling the projected capital construction program. The Gosplan and ministries should attend to this. The solution of these and other questions will enable the city's working people to better fulfill the tasks set by the party in the economic sphere and cope more successfully with the targets for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Gorkovskiy Oblispolkom Chairman

PM011431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Abridged account of speech delivered by Deputy V.I. Semenov, Sergachskiy Electoral Okrug, Gorkovskaya Oblast, Gorkovskiy Oblispolkom chairman at the 17 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] Increasing the housing stock plays an important part in raising the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards. In the last two 5-year plans it has increased almost 1.5 times. However, the housing problem in the oblast remains acute. In our view, its solution can be accelerated by modernizing and comprehansively overhauling old housing.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, the rational utilization of manpower has great significance for further national economic development. In Gorkovskaya Oblast the potential for expanding production by increasing the labor force is exhausted. There is currently a shortage of workers in industry and construction. At one time there was an influx of manpower from the countryside, but now there is also a shortage of manpower in agriculture.

Despite the serious manpower situation, some ministries are slow to modernize and retool existing enterprises and are making a poor job of automating and mechnizing labor-intensive processes; they continue to pursue the policy of expanding production by increasing the labor force and they show little concern for improving its working and everyday conditions, which leads to considerable cadre turnover.

In accordance with the rights granted to it, the oblispolkom is intensifying control over the comprehensive socioeconomic development of enterprises.

However, we believe that more active support is needed from the USSR Gosplan and from ministries in order to establish order and discipline and ensure that sector planning and territorial planning are combined correctly.

Moldavian Deputy 18 Nov

PM011433 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech delivered by Deputy O. K. Ionku, Rezinskiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR, chief physcian at the Raspopenskaya rural district hospital, at the 18 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] Comrade deputies! The general line of Soviet health care is its preventive orientation. This has become truly all-embracing and is backed up by the entire system of our state's socioeconomic measures, among which speical significance now attaches to the conservation of the environment. We know that the main and ultimate goal of nature conservation is the health and welfare of all Soviet people and of our future generations. In this matter of vital importance to us there is no room for complacency or irresponsibility.

At the same time some ministry, department and enterprise leaders, let us be frank, pay little attention to questions of environmental conservation. Frequently the funds earmarked for these purposes are not assimilated. One source of the pollution of the soil and open water is to be found in some chemical plant protection agents and mineral fertilizers. A comprehensive assessment of the composition of the pesticides which are applied, of the intensiveness of their action and of violations of the rules for working with toxic chemicals attests that effective steps are, unfortunately, not always taken in the republic to prevent the pollution of the atmosphere, water, soil and animal fodder. That is why, in resolving questions of boosting agricultural production on the basis of chemicalization it is also essential to examine more specifically and persistently problems of ensuring that their use is safe for the health of man and for the conservation of nature.

I believe the time has come to accelerate the elaboration of sophisticated agrotechnical methods helping to obtain good yields of agricultural crops while using a limited quantity and range of pesticides. For this it is primarily biological plant protection agents which should be introduced more extensively.

Kalmyk Deputy 19 Nov

PM011621 Moscow IZVESTIA in Russian 21 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated account of speech delivered by Deputy V. I. Belozerov, Priozerniy Electoral Okrug, Kalmytskaya ASSR, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Raykom, at the 19 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] Tremendous prospects were opened up for the republic's agriculture by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted in May 1977 on measures to further develop rice sowing and fodder production in the Sarpinskaya lowlands of the Kalmytskaya ASSR. This year already about 24,000 tons of rice have been produced on the new irrigated lands. The average yield per hectare has reached almost 40 quintals and a number of rice-growing teams have obtained on average around 50 or more quintals of rice.

Our Rayon party organization is carrying out positive work to mobilize the rayon's working people to fulfill the tasks set by the aforementioned resolution and to steadily increase agricultural production. Cultivating a taste for the economy and for self-critical appraisal of the results of our work as the most important means of seeking out and making use of internal production reserves is one of the most important sectors of our activity. The fact that all our farms are ending this year with a profit is explained to a large extent by the increase in attention toward these questions.

Everything that has been done is only the first step in implementing the outlined program. The republic has been set the task of preparing 32,000 hectares of new irrigated lands, including 25,000 hectares for rice crop rotations, in the Sarpinskaya lowlands. However the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is providing for capital investments on only 8,000 hectares. We ask the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to revise the amounts of state capital investments for the purpose of ensuring the commissioning of the capacities in the Sarpinskaya lowlands zone envisaged by the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period. We also ask the union ministries of railways and land reclamation and water resources, the Ministry of Transport Construction and the Ministry of Power and Electrification to examine the question of constructing a railroad from Volgograd to Elista, which would be of vital importance for opening up the region, and also the question of accelerating the development of surfaced roads and the electrification of the Sarpinskaya lowlands. However, for incomprehensible reasons, the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction refuses to increase the amounts of highway construction and has even taken a decision to liquidate the construction administration. We believe it is necessary to revise this decision.

In addition, in opening up the Sarpinskaya lowlands a comprehensive solution of the problems which arise must be ensured, that is the region's social development must also be taken into account. The lag in housing and social amenity construction creates extra difficulties with cadres in the mass professions and increases their turnover.

I would like to broach one other question which is of very great importance for our republic. Kalmykiya is an area of precarious farming. With the small amount of precipitation and the predominance of strong east winds, the fertile layer of the soil is constantly subject to strong wind erosion. Traditional methods of farming often aggravate this state. In recent years anti-erosion methods of agrotechnics have begun to be introduced more widely in the republic. They are producing positive results. However we must lament the fact that our agricultural enterprises still do not have the necessary anti-erosion equipment at their disposal and that supplies are growing extremely slowly.

KIRGIZ CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

PM020841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Shirokov report under the rubric "Communists Discuss the Problems of Implementing the Decisions of the CPSU Central Commitee November Plenum" and under general headline "Outlining Targets: Kirgizia"]

[Text] Frunze -- "Through shock labor," said T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, delivering the report at yesterday's plenum of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, "the Soviet people are expressing their feelings of sincere gratitude to the party, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for their persistent, consistent concern for peace; for the might of our motherland and for improving the people's material and cultural well-being."

Discussing the results of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, the speakers noted with deep satisfaction that its decisions have armed the party and people with a precise action program.

The labor collectives of Kirgizia, comprising over 1 million persons, are participating in socialist competition to implement this inspiring program. Workers and construction workers are working well. This mountainous region's industry has overfulfilled the 10-month plan for the sale of output. Over this same period, construction organizations assimilated over R563 million and commissioned 36 important installations.

Rural workers coped successfully with delivering all crop-growing produce to the all-union stocks. A large quantity of grain was poured into the motherland's granaries.

However, as was noted in the report and in the speeches of P. Kulmativ, first secretary of the Oshskiy Obkom; K. Aboraev, first secretary of the Talasskiy Obkom; E. Nurkaliyeva, machine operator on the Bolshevik Kokhoz, Czhumgalskiy Rayon; A. Tsibigey, welder from the M.V. Frunze agricultural machinery plant; and other participants in the plenum, there exists every opportunity for working better still. There are many reserves in the main sector of agriculture, namely, livestock raising, where the basic tasks of the food program are tackled. Above all, the reproduction of the herd must be improved and the number of cows and ewes must be increased.

The unwarranted expenditure of livestock for internal use on farms, as is being allowed to occur in the Talasskaya, Narynskaya and Issyk-Kulskaya Oblasts as well as in the Alamedynskiy, Kantskiy and Kalininskiy Rayons cannot be tolerated. It is time to cease surrendering small substandard goats and sheep for slaughter.

Significant measures must be implemented to increase the output of consumer goods. To this end, the Kirgiz CP Central Committee has drawn up a comprehensive program. Over the next 5-year period, it is planned to produce consumer goods worth R7.7 billion and to increase the volume of production by 29.5 percent which is an increase of 8 percent over the figure envisaged earlier in the draft 5-year plan.

But there are still many shortcomings in this sphere too. For example, the collective of the Oshskoye 50-Letiye Obtyabrya cotton production combine produced, over the first 10 months of the year, some 400,000 square meters of fabric less than was produced over the corresponding period the previous year. The plenum demanded that the Oshkiy Obkom and Gorkom and the Ministry of Light Industry look into the situation at this, the republic's largest enterprise and ensure that lost production is made up.

The republic's comprehensive program for reducing manual labor in the economy, which was drawn up for the period 1981-85, is of great social and economic significance. It was pointed out at the plenum that this program must be implemented more assiduously.

The whole economic mechanism and the entire management system must be tailored to the slogan put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. "The economy must be economical." But, as yet by no means everything has been made to serve the solution of this, the chief task of the present time. Enterprises of the Ministries of Rural Construction; the Food, Meat and Dairy Industry and of local industry have still not been transferred to planning according to the normative net output indicator. There are many instances of the uneconomical use of raw materials. Party organizations must devote more attention to these problems and do everything possible to enhance the communists' vanguard role.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum examined, and in the main approved, the draft plan for the republic's economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan period as well as the plan and the budget for 1982.

Those taking part in the plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee that the communists and working people of Soviet Kirgizia will do their utmost to unconditionally fulfill the plan and socialist pledges.

UNION REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

CPSU Leaders at RSFSR Session

LD011356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Today in the great Kremlin Palace the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet began work. Prolonged applause from deputies and guests greeted Comrades Andropov, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

The agenda and order of business for the session is being unanimously approved. Deputies will examine questions of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for the 11th 5-Year Plan; of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the republic for 1982, of the State Budget of the RSFSR for the coming year; of draft laws for the RSFSR, the Adygeyskaya; Gorno-Altayskaya, Yevreyskaya, Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya and Khakassakaya Autonomous Oblasts; of the approval of the decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

For the report on the first point on the agenda the floor was given to Deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan.

Economic Development Discussed

LD011410 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Summary] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session is in progress in the great Kremlin Palace and is discussing the basic tasks of the RSFSR's economic development for 1981-85. Here are some facts and figures indicating the prospects for growth of the RSFSR's national economy.

The republic's national income for 1981-85 will increase by 22 percent, while the volume of capital investment will increase by 10 percent. It is planned to increase industrial output by 25 percent while the average annual volume of gross output from agriculture is to grow by 13 percent.

Public consumption funds are to increase their share of the national income in the 5-year plan from 74 percent to 77 percent. Real income per head of population is to increase by 17.7 percent and retail trade turnover is to grow by 22 percent.

"Rates of growth in production in Group B industries will exceed the increase in production by Group A industries. In order to more fully provide the population with foodstuffs, great importance is being attributed to the implementation of a food program being formulated on the initiative of Comrade Brezhnev."

There are plans to increase the productivity of social labor by more than one-fifth and to economize on resources.

Heavy industry is to be further developed, especially the fuel and power industries. Production of electric power is to increase by 17 percent during the 5-year plan and nuclear power stations will provide the entire growth in electric power production in the European part of the RSFSR. Oil extraction is to develop most rapidly in the West Siberia Region, the Komi ASSR and in Udmurtiya. Meanwhile, gas extraction is also to develop and six major trunk gas pipelines are to be built from the Tyumen deposits.

The average annual volume of the gross output of agriculture in the RSFSR is to be R65 billion, that is, R7.5 billion more than in the last 5-year plan.

Draft Plan, Budget

LD012344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Summary] Today was the first day of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman, and Bobrovnikov, RSFSR Minister of Finance gave reports.

"The deputies who spoke at today's session were unanimous: The draft plan and budget ensure the fulfillment of the planned tasks for the further development of the republic's economy and the social program of the 5-year plan and its second year.

"Tomorrow the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet will continue its work."

RSFSR Budget Details

LD011414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Summary] "The session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet which opened this morning in the Kremlin heard reports on the draft plans for economic and social development in the republic for the 5-year period and for 1982 and the budget for next year. Deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, chairman of the Gosplan, and deputy Bobrovnikov, Minister of Finance spoke on these issues.

"In accordance with the social program confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress it is planned to implement a broad system of measures to improve further the standard of living of the people."

The average monthly pay for industrial and office workers will increase in the Russian Federation by 16.4 percent in the 5-year period and for kolkhoz workers in the public sector pay will rise by 24 percent. It is planned to gradually increase the minimum pay to R80 per month as conditions are created and funds accumulated, and to increase the wages and salaries of industrial and office workers primarily in the productive sectors of the national economy. In the coal industry, this measure will be basically carried out in the first quarter of next year.

Social services funds will increase in comparison with the final year of the last 5-year period by 22 percent, and in 1985 will be in excess of R82 billion. On this account, centralized measures will be carried out on increasing state aid to families with children and on improving further the pensions given to the population. It is planned to continue the annual clearing off of state internal loans.

Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trading in 1985 will be R192 billion. The plan provides for an improvement in the supply to the population of food and industrial goods. In the 5-year period a large housing construction program will be carried out. It is planned to build residential housing in the republic with a total area of about 300 million square meters. This will improve the housing conditions of approximately 30 million citizens and increase the provision of housing to the population. The transfer to building housing of an improved design is being completed.

Development of the education system in the 11th 5-Year Plan period is directed at raising the quality of education, the labor and moral upbringing of pupils. It is planned to build schools for 2 million student places and to build preschool children's establishments for 1.5 million children. The plan provides for the training of 3.8 million specialists with higher and secondary specialized education, and also about 7 million workers in the vocational and technical education system.

Measures will be implemented for further improvement of the health care system. In the new 5-year plan it is palnned to carry out a broad package of measures aimed at the conservation and rational use of natural resources.

The budget for 1982 presented for examination to the deputies is set at an income and expenditure of R75,264.7 million. The main resources of the budget are allocated to financing the national economy and for social-cultural measures.

For carrying out measures to improve the well-being of the people it is planned to allocate R10.4 billion, including about R7 billion for increasing the pay of industrial and office workers. More than R11 billion is allocated for the upkeep of educational and cultural establishments, higher and secondary specialized, vocational and technical educational establishments and other establishments for training cadres.

Expenditure for payment of pensions and other types of social benefit to the population of the RSFSR is envisaged at almost R16 billion with an increase of 5.9 percent over last year.

"The RSFSR State Budget provides the necessary financial resources for further progressive development of the economy and culture of the republic, and improving the standard of living of the Soviet people.

"The session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet is continuing its work."

RSFSR Sociocultural Budget

LD020022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Summary] Moscow, 1 Dec (TASS) -- RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputies today discussed the State Plan for 1981-85. In Krasnodarskiy Kray it is planned to spend about R12 billion on the sociocultural program over this period, a 16 percent increase over the previous 5 years.

Food Program Discussed

LD021030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Today is the second day of the work of the session of the highest organ of the republic's state authority in the great Kremlin Palace. The deputies and guests greeted with prolonged applause Comrades Andropov, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

The participants in the debates are devoting their speeches to the most topical questions of economic construction and to ways of resolving them. The central problem of the whole 5-year plan is the foodstuffs program. High rates in agricultural production are the basis of implementing it.

Deputy Kushkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR, told of the measures which are being adopted for further development of land husbandry and stockbreeding. He recalled that the autonomous republic fulfilled the tasks of the last 5-year plan in that sphere with a surplus. For the forthcoming year practical measures have been drafted to increase the yields of grain crops, in particular of corn, and the growth in stockbreeding production.

Deputy Dudenkov, RSFSR minister of consumer services, stressed that services for the population are an integral part of the social program. In the current 5-year plan, a growth in consumer services of almost one and one half times is envisaged. The services for population of rural areas, particularly in the Non-Chernozem Zone and also in Siberia and the Far East, will develop at comparatively higher rates.

The session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet is continuing its work.

Delegate Interviewed

LD011430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Summary] Goncharov, chairman of the Siberian branch of the All-Union Lenin Agricultural Academy and Novosibirsk's delegate to the Fourth Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, said in an interview that Siberia and the Far East have an important place in development of the economy. In addition to developing the rich natural resources, it is necessary to develop agriculture as well. The food program for this new region has incorporated the setting up of zonal systems for agriculture to cope with climatic conditions. There are nine seed-breeding centers functioning at present in Siberia and the Far East. The improved seed variety Novosibirskaya-67 was sown on 2.5 million hectares in the region last year. The Omskaya-9 spring wheat was introduced on over 1 million hectares. Kurganskaya Oblast researchers have introduced the Shadrinskaya variety which is now used more and more widely.

UZBEK EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES REPUBLIC PLANS

GF010621 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] The republic's council held a meeting in Tashkent today under Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Uzbek CP Central Committee first secretary, to discuss measures to improve the living standards of the republic's citizens.

The meeting heard a report on raising the living standards of Surkhandarinskaya Oblast's population presented by the chairman of Surkhandarinskaya Oblast soviet executive committee, [name indistinct]. The meeting participants recommended the organization and development of socialist emulation in the republic on a wide footing, the conversion of populated areas into cities, the improvement of the culture of communist labor and the establishment of a better standard of discipline within the communities.

Comrade Tursunov, the deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers and Comrade Ilyukhin, the Uzbek minister of municipal services, addressed the meeting with reports on the measures taken for further improvement of the population's living conditions and projects of social and cultural significance which will be executed in the republic. The meeting then discussed these measures and projects.

The executive committee also adopted a number of recommendations aimed at improving the feeling of responsibility of those working on housing projects to make best use of the funds allocated for construction works and at accelerating the production of those organizations responsible for construction works and other maintenance tasks by providing them with the required material and equipment.

The meeting reviewed progress in the execution of social and cultural construction plans. The meeting was also addressed by the Uzbek minister of construction, Comrade Omerov, the Uzbek minister of rural construction, Comrade Radzhabov, the minister of land reclamation and water resources, Comrade Dzhurabkov and others.

The soviet gave instructions to take necessary measures for carrying out the republic's plans for social and cultural development.

The executive committee meeting was addressed by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Uzbek CP Central Committee first secretary. Uzbek CP Central Committee members, candidate members and deputy chairmen of the Uzbek Council of Ministers took part in the meeting.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS AT ZESTAFONSKIY RAYKOM PLENUM

WA301200 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 19 November publishes on page 3 a 5,000-word report on the Zestafonskiy Raykom plenum, which was convened to discuss the progress made in fulfilling a Georgian CP Central Committee decree from 2 October 1979 on the "Irresponsible Behavior of the Leadership of Zestafonskiy Raykom and the ferro-alloy factory on Problems Concerning Environmental Protection, Labor and the Working and Living Conditions of Enterprise Workers."

In addition to reports by M.A. Aslanikashvili, the rayon's first secretary; G.B. Kashakashvili, the factory's director; and others, the article also stated that E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, also made a lengthy speech to the plenum's participants. "Dwelling in detail on the great responsible tasks of party, soviet and rayon management organizations arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions, advice and recommendations expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to Tbilisi for the jubilee celebration dedicated to the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and the creation of the republic's communist party, E.A. Shevardnadze highly rated the party's raykom, all communists, and rayon workers on the development of industry, agriculture and other branches of the economy. Noting with satisfaction that Zestafonskiy Rayon is now in an upturn, E.A. Shevardnadze also pointed out a number of deficiencies whose elimination would be facilitated by a more rapid realization of the comprehensive plan for this large rayon's economic and social development. E.A. Shevardnadze hoped that the Zestafonskiy Rayon workers would work diligently and successfully fulfill their plans and obligations." Also participating in the plenum was S.E. Khabeishvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Organizational and Party Work Section.

ESTONIAN PROTEST ACTION 'NOT SUCCESSFUL'

LD011200 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] A protest action was held this morning in Estonia. Leaflets were distributed, exorting the population to participate in 30 minutes of silence as a protest against the political system and against Soviet influence in other countries like Afghanistan and Poland. The leaflets urged the people to stop working.

According to initial reports from Tallinn, the action was not successful.

Swedish Correspondent's Report

LD012223 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] We will start with a report on Estonia. The exhortation to the people of Estonia to go on a massive strike today failed by all accounts. Public transport, factories and trade seem to have functioned normally, despite the appeals in leaflets calling for a one-half hour strike to protest the political and economic conditions in the USSR. But according to the "Echo" program correspondent in Tallinn, who incidentally is one of the few foreign correspondents to have been able to get there, there are explanations for the poor support for today's action. Here is our correspondent Malcolm Dixelius:

[Begin recording] The first and apparently failed attempt to bring about a protest strike in the USSR leaves behind a number of question marks. The most obvious is who is actually behind the strike call. The group which signed the leaflets calls itself the Democratic Front of the Soviet Union and is entirely unknown, probably also unknown to the authorities. And the fact that nobody knows what person or what persons are behind it is a likely reason why even Estonians who sympathize with the strike action did not want to take part in it. The many well-known Estonian nationalists who wrote letters of protest and exhortations during the seventies were imprisoned in the last 2 years and the voice of the opposition has become more silent. Today's failed strike action is therefore no valid yardstick of the dissatisfaction or the enthusiasm for the Soviet system in Estonia. Many Tallinn inhabitants, practically all of whom seek to [words indistinct] the strike call seemed to think that it was an acceptable form of protest but did not want to say outright that they themselves would take part, unless the strike became public. But the authorities can of course take the event in question as a pretext for further tightening up surveillance and checking Estonian nationalist groups. Outside the house where a well-known nationalist lives stood two civilian guards [word indistinct] the only sign I saw today of increased police surveillance. [end recording]

SAKHOROV, WIFE CONTINUE HUNGER STRIKE IN GORKIY

NC011852 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec (AFP) -- Dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov and his wife Elena Bonner were today continuing the hunger strike they began November 22 in Gorkiy, where Mr Sakhorov lives in internal exile, Mr Sakharov's daughter-in-law Liza Alekseyeva said here today.

She said that although weakened by nine days without food, Mr and Mrs Sakharov's morale was good and they were determined to continue their fight to obtain Mrs Alekseyeva an exit visa.

Mrs Alekseyeva made the statement after receiving a telegram from Gorkiy. She said she was extremely worried about Mr Sakharov, who suffers from heart trouble that manifested itself on the fourth day of the hunger strike.

BREZHNEV GREETS SOVIET TELEVISION WORKERS

LD282258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] In the Hall of Columns of the Soviet of the Union in Moscow a solemn meeting is under way devoted to the 50th anniversary of Soviet television. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said: [begin recording] Dear Comrades, allow me to read the greetings from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the workers of Soviet television, communications and television industry:

Dear Comrades, I cordially congratulate you on the great event, the 50th anniversary of the start of regular television broadcasting. At the present time the Soviet Union has one of the world's largest television networks, which is being constantly developed and improved. The ideological and artistic standard of television broadcasts is rising: The material and technical basis is being strengthened and broadened.

Our scientists, designers, engineers and workers have created a new modern technology of color television, new systems of broadcasting television programs with the use of artificial earth satellites. Television has become an inalienable part of the spiritual life of our society and makes a considerable contribution to the solution of major national economic tasks. It is a most important means of political, aesthetic and moral education of the working people.

Soviet television also has a positive influence on international public opinion. Today our mass information and propaganda media are faced with important tasks. I express firm confidence that journalists and editors, producers and operators, engineers, technicians and workers, everyone who participates in the work of television will continue to struggle persistently to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to create programs which clearly show the Soviet way of life and affirm the communist truth.

I wish you, dear comrades, new labor and creative successes for the good of our homeland.

[Signed] Brezhnev [applause] [end recording]

A report is now being delivered at the meeting by Comrade Lyapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

ALIYEV INTERVIEWED ON FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

PM271143 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 81 p 10

[Special correspondent Antonina Grigo "topical interview" with G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee: "'Let Justice Prevail'" -- date and place of interview not specified -- passages in capitals publish in boldface type]

[Text] [Question] Geydar Aliyevich, the Soviet public knows of the Azerbaijan SSR's wonderful successes in the spheres of the economy and social and cultural creation in the last two 5-year plans. During this period industrial production has increased by a factor of 2.2 and gross agricultural output by a factor of 2.1. Total industrial production in 1970-79 was 30 percent greater than it was in the whole 1945-69 period.

To a considerable extent these successes stem from the persistent struggle by the republic's Communist Party and government to improve the moral and psychological climate in Azerbaijan. Since the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) plenum the development and strict observance of Leninist party norms and Leninist leadership principles have been an important factor in the life of our whole country.

Letters to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA contain requests from readers to describe, using the practical activity of Azerbaijan's communists as an illustration, the role and significance of Soviet legality in improving the socialist way of life.

[Answer] Yes, the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) plenum ushered in a new stage in the life of the party and the country. In our republic its beneficial influence has had a particular impact since 1969 [when Aliyev became head of the Azerbaijan party], when Azerbaijan saw the start of the process of eliminating the shortcomings that had accumulated in the fifties and sixties in the activity of party, soviet and economic organs, the process of combating the numerous cases of abuses and antitheses of communist morality.

I think LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's readers are interested in the restoration and strengthening in the republic of legality in the broad sense of the word. Although in our republic there have been both sensational disclosures and stern punishments for people who had seemed for many years to be immune from and out of reach of the law. Incidentally, this is the aspect that chiefly interests bourgeois commentators. Literally 10 days after the [Azerbaijan] CP Central Committee August 1969 plenum, which openly and honestly told Azerbaijan's working people of the serious shortcomings in the republic's life, the bourgeois press whipped up a lot of publicity and prepared for criminal sensations.

I would like to emphasize that in using the word "legality" we mean not so much the criminal code as our society's moral code. From that viewpoint actual crimes and their prevention are not merely a juridical question. They are a social and moral question in that it is a case above all of a struggle for man, of respect for Soviet people's rights, of protecting their dignity and honor, of instilling in them the best civic qualities and lofty moral principles.

That is the approach that forms the basis of the Azerbaijani party organization's work, and it has been wholeheartedly approved by the working people, an absolute majority of whom are guided by these principles in their life and labor. But in a situation where official positions are abused and corruption and misrepresentation are rife, in a situatior where honest labor is not respected, the masses' initiative could not but decrease and moral concern could not but reign, to be replaced later by a state of depression and apathy among many strata of the population. All this was one of the main reasons why Azerbaijan's economy lagged chronically behind the average all-union indicators. We had to help the people to begin to believe in justice and in the immutability of Leninist norms of the life and management of the socialist society. That is the linchpin of the multifaceted restoration work, the link that, once it was grasped, made it possible to reel out the whole chain. The process was hard and difficult.

I say "was" not because the situation now is ideal, but because it is a fact that the process is irreversible. Proof of that is the sharp upsurge in the economy and culture and the social development over the last decade.

[Question] Yes, it cannot have been easy to make the breakthrough. In Lenkoran, Dilruba Dzhamalova, who recently became first secretary of the gorkom, gave vivid illustrations of the tremendous difference between the present and the things done in the city and the rayon before 1969. She was a teacher and had always been public-spirited. Plenums and aktiv meetings used to leave an unpleasant feeling because of the pomposity, abstraction and falseness of people who knew how to passionately defend convictions they had never held.

Changes for the better occurred after the July 1970 Communist Party Central Committee Resolution "On Serious Shortcomings in the Activity of Lenkoranskiy Rayon's Party, Soviet and Economic Organs" thanks to the vigorous activity of the new gorkom bureau headed by First Secretary Isa Aliyevich Mamedov, who has now been promoted to the post of secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Here's another example. Feyruz Mustafayev, first secretary of Shemakhinskiy Raykom, began working in the rayon in a situation where it was necessary to eliminate the consequences of the former raykom secretary's "activity" -- in other words, simultaneously to boost the rayon economy and to straighten out people's distorted ideas of values in life. Within a short time he managed to cope with both tasks. One of the most difficult rayons became the leading rayon in the republic.

Working people in the cities and villages I have managed to visit in these few days have invariably sincerely linked the successes to good management and competent leadership. I would like to know, in view of the specific nature of the republic's life, where such workers at local level came from?

[Answer] They have always been there. I have already said that we would have been unable to change anything had we not believed and seen for ourselves on many occasions that the overwhelming majority of people lived and worked honestly. The fact that their work was often wasted because of extravagance, negligence and misrepresentation is another matter. In most cases principled, honest cadres were unable to gain promotion and get work that matched their capabilities.

Among the present leaders you mentioned a former teacher and a former shepherd -- from a long line of shepherds. I refer to Comrade Mustafayev. His rise is typical of the Azerbaijan of the last few years. Shepherd, tallyman, bookkeeper, party committee secretary and sovkhoz director, trust manager, raykom first secretary. And each stage of his career has been marked by awards. He is a hero of socialist labor and was a delegate to the 26th party congress.

I could cite many cases where talentless, dishonest, underserving people in leading posts have been replaced by people who have good organizing abilities, are energetic and selfless and possess lofty moral qualities. And -- very important -- we boldly promote workers and kolkhoz members to leading posts. Hero of Socialist Labor Israfil Guseynov, drilling foreman for an offshore oilfield administration, has for two years now been chairman of the Oil and Gas Industry Workers Trade Union Republic Committee, leading worker and Hero of Socialist Labor Yagub Rustamov was promoted straight from tending a loom in a Mingechaur textile combine to the post of chairman of the Light Industry Workers Trade Union Republic Committee; sovkhoz team leader Takhmasib Ibragimov has been elected Lenkoran Gorkom secretary; construction team leader Ilyas Kuliyev has been elected chairman of the gorispolkom of the republic's second biggest city -- Kirovabad. They are all vindicating the trust that has been shown in them.

We attach special significance to cadre training. So it is no accident that at the same time as we straightened things out in the economic and social and moral spheres, we went to work on the VUZes. Vigorous intervention by the Communist Party Central Committee in VUZ affairs was necessitated by the widespread cases of bribetaking, protectionism and nepotism among professors and lecturers. This phenomenon caused great harm to the

training of cadres with higher education and caused tremendous moral damage to young people's education.

We ran up against a phenomenon whereby certain VUZ lecturers and leading workers would try to get their children into VUZes to study the "parental" specialities. We had to limit these actions, so we banned the state university legal faculty from admitting the children of administrative organs personnel.

[Question] Good grief! Though there is, Geydar Aliyevich, an aphorism to the effect that God takes a rest when it comes to the children of brilliant people, surely there have always been and there must be hereditary members of the intelligentsia. After all, we have only just begun to accumulate generations of the Soviet intelligentsia. Is it so bad that a child raised in the atmosphere of family spiritual interests should continue the work of his grandfathers and fathers?

[Answer] You and I are talking about different things. Let us clarify the topic under discussion. What above all characterizes a member of the intelligentsia? A diploma of a candidate or doctor of sciences? I think not. The main feature of a person who belongs to the intelligentsia is SELFLESSNESS in serving society. Incidentally, the history of Russia is full of examples of the dramatic destinies of members of the intelligentsia who were prevented by caste barriers from freely serving the people and having talented continuers of their cause. They overcame those barriers as best they could. Risking their lives, they went "among the people" and traveled to backwoods districts and to the czarist outlying national regions on their civilizing mission. They were happy if their children had the ability to continue their cause. Their CAUSE. And if the ability was lacking, they guided their children toward spheres where they could realize their own individual potential with benefit to themselves and to the people. Because they valued the family honor and because they were protecting their children from what we nowadays would call an inferiority complex.

But now, when all the obstacles to free service of society and of the worker-peasant state's interests have been destroyed, diplomaed philistines often appear who exploit the people's trust and the people's money for their own mercenary purposes.

How can you describe as members of the intelligentsia professors and even academicians who get their own children, grandchildren and relations into their faculty or into a laboratory or institute and moreover create for them privileged conditions for preparing dissertations and ascending the academic ladder, irrespective of whether they have the abilities for that?

As for the legal faculty, there too our decision was prompted by an unhealthy trend. We discovered that an absolute majority of the students on the faculty roll were the children of personnel in the militia, the prosecutor's office, the courts, legal departments and party and soviet organs. We were worried by the resultant situation, which in many cases was associated with abuses, but we were worried most of all by the harmful consequences and the danger of nepotism and a "hereditary system" arising in the staff of administrative organs.

When I spoke out against these distortions, at first people came back to me asking: Why these strong measures? After all, there have been families of physicians, teachers, lawyers, scientists -- grandfather, father and son. So why is this now being banned? My answer was this: Yes, there have been and there can be, but only on a lofty moral basis, by vocation. I personally deeply respect and greatly value the dynasties of hereditary miners, oilmen, steelmen, and grain growers. Following in your father's footsteps on the basis of an honest attitude to work shapes real intellectual qualities in the generations, whether they are workers engaged in physical or in intellectual labor.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's "Memoirs," which the entire Soviet people are now reading with great interest, contain an illustration of those hereditary intellectual qualities and family honor: "As usual, there were people who wanted to exploit their acquaintance with mother Brezhneva for their own ends and would thrust all kinds of complaints and

petitions at her to be passed on 'through channels.' I must say I was astonished at her intelligence and tact and the extremely great modesty with which she behaved. Once again, my mother never said a word to me and I learned of this elsewhere, from others. She believed she was not entitled to interfere in my affairs. She knew how much I respected and loved her, but if I were to have helped someone at her request -- with housing, say -- it would have been at the expense of others who had not hit on the idea or who had been unable to appeal to her. And they might have been in greater need of support." Comrade Brezhnev's books teach us all dedication to the cause of socialism and the ability to measures our thoughts and actions against the highest degree of communist ideological commitment and teach everyone to remember their civic responsibility to society in their everyday life and practical work....

From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor. That is the law of socialism. As soon as distortions of that law have occurred, we take extreme measures to rectify the situation. It is not family intellectual traditions that are in jeopardy, but nepotism, protectionism, and clans based on the mutual guarantee: "You scratch my back and I will scratch yours." We are going to put an end to that. That is, if you like, a class approach to the problem....

[Question] But those certainly are not specifically local problems. A great many parents display a wish to "oblige their own kith and kin" by getting them into a "prestige" institute or finding them a "cozy" job, even when they are aware that their offspring lack the requisite qualifications. It is a fullblown phenomenon. Young people like that are called "daddyboys." It is written as one word. It might be worth formulating some kind of general rigorous requirements....

[Answer] It is the phenomenon I am talking about. All the same, some kind of prescription.... What do we want with too many regulations? As the 26th congress said, a considerable number of good laws have been adopted in our country -- the point is to implement them precisely and strictly. Any law counts only when it is fulfilled -- fulfilled by everyone everywhere.

There is the Constitution, the moral code of the builder of communism, civic duty, the moral principles of the Soviet way of life. And a specific practice emerges on the basis of all this.

For instance, we were forced to ban leading party workers and officials from constructing dachas, acquiring their own cars, defending dissertations so as to get academic degrees....

[Question] Come on, Geydar Aliyevich, we are talking about legality! That is, to put it mildly....

[Answer] Do not look for mild words. Yes, it is a tough [volevoy] decision. As first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee I proposed it and my colleagues accepted it.

Dacha construction was pursued on a large scale in Baku in the sixties. Who built the dachas? By and large it was leading personnel and the intelligentsia. And what was the result? In many cases, abuses: The illegal use of equipment, means of transport, construction materials, and manpower from enterprises and construction projects. Besides that, dacha building stimulates relapses into a private ownership mentality and individualism and leads to social duty being forgotten. We had to seriously penalize certain leading workers, and even expel them from the party. But no one suffered because we banned dacha building, and society gained. Not a dacha for the plant director but a boardinghouse or preventive clinic for the entire plant collective. That is our guideline. In the last few years a considerable number of these boarding-houses and leisure centers -- for leading personnel as well -- have been constructed. Our measures have been approved by the republic's public.

The ban on acquiring private cars stems from cases -- which had increased in frequency -- of speculation in motor vehicles. We also had to punish a considerable number of workers in responsible positions on this account.

I am certainly not recommending that our experience be mechanically copied. We have taken these decisions in light of the acute situation that had taken shape in our republic. Leading personnel must be above even a shadow of suspicion.

[Question] What about academic degrees? We are always talking of the need for scientific management of society. If a party workers or a minister is a scientist as well....

[Answer] I suppose you are familiar with the rather cynical but accurate version of the poet's words: "You don't have to be a scientist but you've got to be a candidate [of sciences]." Nowadays we cannot do without science. Everybody who is engaged in management must have a grasp of the fundamentals of science, especially the social sciences. More, he must contribute to science by his practical activity, be able to analyze the events taking place in society and take profound, not instant decisions. We are in favor of all leading workers having those qualities. Sitting opposite you is Afrand Fridunovich Dashdamirov, chief of the Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section. He is not yet 40 but he is a doctor of philosophical sciences and a professor. He joined the Central Committee apparatus as an academic and he combines his party work with scientific work. That brings benefits. There are valid exceptions to every rule. Otherwise the rule becomes a dogma.

But there was no way the fact that Balakishiyev, the former first secretary of Sumgait Gorkom, obtained the academic degree of candidate of technical sciences could be regarded as normal. After all, before he became a party worker he had not done scientific research, he had not performed even an engineer's duties and he had never worked in production. So the results of the check were not surprising. They confirmed the doubt: Balakishiyev had not actually been the author of his dissertation, he had used someone else's work. For actions incompatible with the title of soviet scientist, Balakishiyev was deprived of his degree by a decision of the USSR Higher Certification Commission dated 12 August 1981. Balakishiyev had previously been removed from his post for serious shortcomings and assigned to rank-and-file work.

But this was not an isolated case. In the sixties a desire for academic degrees was the fashion among leading personnel. We reached the conclusion that this was of no practical benefit either to science or to party and state activity. Whereas the harm, the moral damage was great. Leading personnel were abusing their position, and scientists' ranks were getting cluttered with garbage. That is the explanation of the ban.

The illustrations of these moral taboos may be surprising. But a moral ban per se is not that much of a rarity in a labor collective. It stems from socialist concepts of honor and decency, finding concrete expression in specific circumstances. It makes special demands of the leader who heads the collective. The leader's moral character and moral example are an important factor in people's education. For instance, if a leader pillories relapses into a petty bourgeois mentality from the rostrum but in private life abuses his position, is acquisitive, buys up gold and engages in speculation, he is a hundred times more dangerous than someone who simply knows no values in life other than things and money.

[Question] Geydar Aliyevich, socialism is often -- even in the West -- called the system of social guarantees. Everybody in our country can see that for themselves each day. Nevertheless, you come across people who are hoarding. Why is this? Perhaps they are frightened of the international situation?

[Answer] No matter how tense it may be, the international situation has nothing to do with it. In the normal citizen it evokes concern for the fate of peace and of his dear ones and a readiness to defend his home and his motherland. I often see that when I meet with ordinary working people. They also express firm faith in the ability of our party and government to defend peace. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has repeatedly emphasized that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state will do everything to preserve peace, stop the arms race and rebuff aggressors.

...I too am interested in mentality of hoarders. Sometimes you hear them give frank answers. Akhmedov, former chairman of Shaumyanovskiy Rayispolkom in Baku, caught buying up gold coins, said at a session of the Communist Party Central Committee Bureau that they were "for a rainy day." They start to be afraid of a "rainy day" as soon as they occupy a post that does not belong to them. These unfortunates are constantly harried by a sense of uncertainty, instability and inevitable failure. If we look into their past, we will usually come across things we have already mentioned: They bribed their way into a studentship in a VUZ, bought a diploma, dissertaion, "lucrative job" and so forth.

The boomerang returns. The trouble is that it hits not only the individual fate of the person who has violated the laws of our life but a mass of other people as well; it hits our foundations and principles; it destroys belief in justice and decency.

[Question] I get the impression you feel more repelled by bribetaking than by any other type of crime. The poet Fikret Godzha went so far as to say this: "A bribe is a knife in the back...." Why a bribe, precisely?

[Answer] Because bribery is the all-purpose crime. All other vices revolve around it. A bribetaker does not sell a leather jacket under the counter, he sells the state interests and trades in activity, and someone else buys them. The poet's aphorism is no exaggeration. Every one of us carries the blame for the tenacity of this disgusting survival of the past. Even the decent person, even the person who despises those who take and those who offer. Personal honesty and personal squeamishness do not add up to civic virtue. Civic-mindedness presupposes activeness and the ability and desire to fight against evil. For years I had been waiting for an item from journalists like Rubinov's article "hands covered in diamonds." But LITERATURNAYA GAZETA will be stopping halfway if it confines itself merely to proposing that a form of reporting personal income be found but does not ensure that such measures are formulated.

It is certainly hard for you journalists. Thieves and bribetakers, exposed or not yet exposed, will certainly cry that you are undermining the "leader's authority." That does happen in our country. But we remember the party's instructions to fight for the strictest observance of socialist legality, to fight against any abuse of official position, to fight for our society's moral values.

"In the fight against these phenomena," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has emphasized, "full use must be made of the labor collective's opinion, criticism in the press, methods of persuasion and the force of the law -- all the means at our disposal."

[Question] A major lawyer of yours said that "a person living on unearned income will always be able to buy a certificate of 'earned' income."

[Answer] That is easy to check. It is easy to duly punish them both. Anyhow, the main point is that specific measures to end the evil are not an aim in themselves. They must form an organic part of a system of universal intolerance of lawbreaking. An item in a newspaper is one way of displaying an active life stance. An active stance means nothing without real action. The inculcation of an active civic stance is the linchpin of all ideological work nowadays.

A major event in this was the holding of the all-union scientific and practical conference "Forming an Active Life Stance: Experience and Topical Problems of Moral Education" in Baku in April 1979. Such conferences help to generalize the practical experience of asserting the communist ideals and experience of the fight against negative phenomena and they help to overcome a certain lag in the social sciences, which still fairly often study questions, and ethical problems in particular, on an abstract philosophical level and in isolation from what Vladimir Ilich Lenin called "the practical movement of ordinary people." At the recent all-union conference of chiefs of VUZ social science departments Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that we must resolutely rid ourselves of the propensity for scholastic theorizing and sterile debates over details.

Many contradictions of our time that are introduced into life by progressive phenomena such as the scientific and technical revolution, the growth of prosperity, increased leisure time and improved education can also have adverse consequences if they are deprived of comprehensive management -- moral, social and political.

In the socialist society the chief role in this process is assumed by the labor collective, whose increasing significance is enshrined in the Constitution. Not only implements of labor but human relations must be perfect in the labor collective. As an example of such a harmonious combination I can cite the Baku domestic conditioner plant. By developing in practice a system of influence through economy, organizational and ideological factors, the enterprise party organization makes the humane aims of socialist social production self-evident to every working person. Or take oil industry collectives, especially those offshore. There everything is based on lofty morality. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said very graphically: "The work of offshore oilmen is more than heroism."

You can see for yourself the truth of Marx's proposition that an idea becomes a material force by gaining a grip on the masses. Behind the republic's economic successes we can see moral approval of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's line and trust in the sincere intentions of leading party and soviet personnel to make working people's life richer, more meaningful and more elevated.

The republic's achievements have been greatly appreciated by the party and the state. The Azerbaijan SSR was awarded its third Order of Lenin for fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. On the basis of the results of the all-union socialist competition in 1980 and the whole 5-year plan our republic was awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner for the 11th straight year.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev visited Baku in September 1978. When he had seen the republic's successes and met with its glorious working people, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee summed up with the words: "Azerbaijan is making great strides!"

Inspired by this approval, we are doing everything to ensure that the republic's stride does not slacken. We have determined high economic growth rates and intensive plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan and we have achieved good results right from the first year.

The working people in the fields have again won an outstanding victory despite this year's unfavorable weather conditions. Some 1,013,000 tons of cotton have been sold to the state, which is 129,000 tons more than the record procurements last year, as well as 1,608,000 tons of grapes, which is 210,000 tons more than the record year of 1980. Azerbaijan has become the country's biggest grape producer.

We were cordially congratulated on our great achievements by Comrade Brezhnev, who noted in his greetings message that it has become a good tradition for the republic's working people to fulfill and overfulfill the plans and socialist pledges each year and to ensure the steady growth of yields and the production and sale to the state of all agricultural products.

Industry and construction are also developing at a good rate. Increased labor productivity accounted for 81.4 percent of the increase in production this year. The volume of output bearing the seal of quality rose by 29.5 percent.

The economic successes of the republic and the whole country are pleasing because they mean an increase in the people's prosperity, for specific concern for specific people, as the 26th Congress said, is the be-all and end-all of the party's economic policy.

But the inculcation of good standards in consumption must not be forgotten. This is part of the socialist way of life. There is great scope here for the intelligentsia, about which we have spoken so much, to display its activeness. One person, a true member of the intelligentsia, tries to help people understand the meaning and implications of prosperity and the relationship between the individual and the social.

Another gives rein to his philistine instincts once he has a post. Thus there are two roads. The road of ascent -- with the help of modern things and the road of degradation -- because of things.

In attaching such great significance to molding an active life stance we are bearing in mind not only the fact that a socially active individual helps to manage social processes and to combat negative phenomena, but also the fact that this individual himself acquires new values and joys in life.

[Question] You have said that a person's active stance is displayed in specific action. But an active person is not always feted for his actions.

In the movie "The Interrogation" by the Azerbaijan movie studio, which incidentally, made a great impression on Muscovites, investigator Seyfi does his utmost to unmask the real criminals -- who are high officials. The makers of the movie -- scriptwriter Rustam Ibragimbekov and director Rasim Odzhagov -- have given a journalistic edge to the principle: "The law is the law for everybody." But for that principle to triumph, the movie's hero not only resists pressure and threats but is also forced to disregard certain procedural norms for the conduct of an investigation. We may conjecture that he ends up paying for this. The law is the law for everybody! "Good has got to pack a punch," the poet said. But justice too packs a punch.

Or take an old but ageless movie, since art is suggesting examples -- Eldar Ryazanov's "Beware of the Car." Overcoming their sympathy, the judges and assessors pass sentence on Yuriy Detochkin, who is so selfless that even the woman who loves him calls him an idiot. There are different attitudes to that sort of "offender." Especially among those who guard the letter of the law. One lawyer expressed his regret that Smok.inovskiy had made a charming hero out of an "anarchist."

[Answer] I sympathize with Yuriy Detochkin! Of course, he makes a mistake by acting alone. But he clearly could not do otherwise. Nor could Seyfi. A living person can make a mistake. It all depends on what moral considerations motivate him.

The makers of the movie have drawn the public's attention to the need to be more active in combating rogues and have shown their new types of disguise. The struggle against negative phenomena is going more successfully thanks to people like Detochkin and Seyfi. There must be more people like that -- even if they make mistakes in choosing their forms and methods of struggle -- than apathetic people.

Writers, poets and moviemakers are demonstrating in conflict situations the contradictions between a rapidly changing life and the existing laws. This applies not only to jurisprudence, but to accustomed ideas, stagnant traditions and the seemingly immutable order of things. In this way they express their civic stance and act, creating vivid works of art.

It is only to be regretted that literature -- I refer above all to Azerbaijan writers -- is lagging behind life. As yet in our republic there are few works reflecting the Azerbaijani communists' present struggle against antitheses of communist morality and containing present-day knights in shining armor. Yet in real life there are many such people!

Socialist realist literature -- since the subject has come up -- must possess the quality of trenchancy and even bellicosity in the fight against negative phenomena, in the fight to assert the communist ideals, for the victory of world peace and for the triumph of human reason over the dark forces of destruction.

The road of virtue has always been thorny -- but it leads to the stars! Resolute people know joys that are never experienced by languid, inert people who live "in their own little world," still less by rogues, rascals and those who steal the people's wealth. No one will sympathize with their suffering or find the inevitable retribution overly harsh....

The situation is always acute at the peak of the struggle against evil. Then there comes a relatively peaceful situation in which high morality sets the tone for the whole of life. We are not so idealist as to claim that we are going to achieve once and for all the absolute triumph of good over evil. But we can and must ensure that justice, legality and ideological commitment weight heavier in the scales. There are and there will continue to be deviations, but they will immediately find themselves the focus of the attention of the law, the leadership and public opinion.

We attach special significance to studying and taking account of public opinion in our struggle to assert the moral principles of our way of life. I must say that this helps us greatly.

A most important factor in developing socialist democracy and increasing the masses' social activeness is publicity, the systematic and widespread provision of information about the measures being taken and their results and the efficient use of press, radio and television organs to this end.

A little while ago we in the Central Committee Bureau examined the question of serious shortcomings in the protection of law and order and the fight against crime in Narimanovskiy Rayon in Baku. We had to severely punish the leaders of law enforcement and soviet organs. We published the Central Committee resolution on this matter in the republic press. Then the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Center for the Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research asked the working people to express their views about what the resolution said. We received thousands of proposals and pieces of advice. They all approved our resolution.

Many of them are notable for their practical expediency. Thus, for instance, it has now become the practice for militia, court and prosecutor's office personnel to report to the population.

All this creates an atmosphere of implacability regarding violations of party and state discipline and violations of communist morality and educates active fighters against negative phenomena, fighters to assert the principles of the socialist way of life.

From one CPSU congress to the next the party's line on solving the problems of improving the socialist way of life, developing Leninist principles of the management of society, developing Soviet democracy and asserting the communist ideals strengthens and deepens, and concern for real people and for their wellbeing -- both material and spiritual -- becomes increasingly specific.

That is why we speak with confidence of the need for a process of eliminating everything alien, every accretion, and of the inexorability of the principle that "the law is the law for everybody," especially in the constitutional and moral senses of the word.

[Question] I would like to wish you success, Geydar Aliyevich, in the lofty language of poetry.

"Let justice prevail;

"Let oppression be disgraced;

"Let generosity triumph;

"Glory awaits the goodhearted," as Nizami said.

[Answer] "Be modest. You would best cast wealth and pride on the fire to burn!

"...If you want to be free from pesky passions,

"With a fiery sigh burn all that plaguey trash!" -- as the great 12th century Azerbaijani poet Nizami Gyandzhevi said.

REMOVAL OF RSFSR OFFICIALS FOR MISDEEDS REPORTED

LD272152 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpt] In Lipetsk, a regional center in the European part of the Russian Federation the chairman of the executive committee of the city council and the deputy chairman of the executive committee of the regional council were removed from their posts. Now what led to this action? We offer you a story.

In the past two decades the Lipetsk population has increased two-and-a-half times, and although its housing has expanded fourfold many people are still in need of housing, especially workers coming from rural areas. In this situation (Yakhontov), chairman of the executive committee of the city soviet violated the housing law by illegally giving well-appointed new flats meant for workers and their families to his friends and his children. The workers requested the regional people's control committee to look into the matter. The committee assigned its nonstaff inspectors, workers of different enterprises of Lipetsk, to check the facts of the case. It soon became obvious that the problem was serious, and that it would require considerable investigation. (Yakhontov's) transgression also cast a shadow on some other city executives. It was also disclosed that a flat designed for an invlaid of the second world war, was occupied by (Guftiyev), deputy chairman of the regional soviet's executive committee.

In view of the gravity of the situation the regional people's control committee turned over the collected data to the city procurator's office for investigation. By a decision of people's courts, the individuals who had illegally received flats moved back to their old addresses and the flats were turned over to their intended occupants, workers.

(Yakhontov) and (Gufteyev) were removed from their offices. Other culprits were also punished. This is one example of the people's control in the Soviet Union. The USSR People's Control Committee and its republican, territorial, regional, area, city and district bodies are formed by the (?given) soviets of people's deputies.

LENINGRAD OFFICIAL VIEWS WORK WITH LETTERS

PM241315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 81 p 2

["Channel of Living Communication," article by A. Sushkov, chief of the Leningradskiy Obkom General Section, under the rubric "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership"]

[Text] "As an ordinary nonparty worker, I wish to share the thoughts that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report at the party congress prompted in me. It touches on literally all aspects of our life, reflects our concerns and aspirations and outlines a great deal for the development of industry, agriculture and culture. In order to implement these plans we must all work better, honestly and conscientiously. Then our motherland will be still richer and still stronger too."

The obkom receives many letters like the one that communications electrician V.I. Yegunova sent during the 26th CPSU Congress. They attest to the broad support for the Leninist party's policy, to the citizens' growing activeness and their increased interest in improving the common cause. Such communications link party committees and the people with strong threads, are, as is pointed out by the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on measures to further improve work with working people's letters and suggestions, one of the most confidential and valuable sources of information and help us to know public opinion better, to determine more accurately which are the urgent questions and to find expedient ways to resolve them.

In recent years our work with letters has acquired new substance, and its forms have become more effective. Letters are different. But there is a person behind every one!

One letter contains a personal request, another criticizes shortcomings at an enterprise, while yet another raises a serious and sometimes a difficult problem. In all instances our position is immutable: The person must be treated with the maximum respect. This is why, for the most part, effective measures are taken on letters.

But it is possible to stop there? Previously, as a rule, work with a letter ended after measures were taken. Things are different now. All requests and suggestions in the mail delivered to the obkom are considered and constantly generalized in sections according to subject matter. Separate analyses are made of letters relating to questions of labor organization, product quality, the work of trade and public catering enterprises and transportation, the state of the housing stock, protection of socialist property and so forth. This is done both for the city and oblast as a whole and by rayons.

A material analysis of working people's suggestions has served as the basis for a number of decisions made by party and soviet organs. In the Shuvalovo-Ozerki region of new construction, for example, housing was being commissioned quite rapidly, while construction of transport mainlines and trade and consumer enterprises was lagging behind somewhat. At first the new settlers sent in individual complaints, but as the population grew there was naturally an increase in the number of communications. Specific measures were determined to improve services for the residents of this city district. The commissioning of a children's polyclinic, an automatic telephone exchange, 12 preschool establishments, a large trade and consumer complex and 10 foodstuffs sales "points" was ensured on schedule, new streetcar and trolley bus lines were opened and existing ones extended, and their rolling stock was increased.

In the past many complaints have been made about the inconvenient opening hours of certain stores, workshops and tailors. After studying the situation the Leningrad Gorispolkom and the Leningradskiy Oblispolkom adopted corresponding decisions on the obkom's instructions.

Life has shown that the system of thematic generalization and analysis must not be confined just to the mail of party committees. It is advisable for it to embrace all the links of party, soviet, trade union and economic organizations -- from bottom to top, starting with enterprises. In particular, unified forms of reports on written and verbal communications received here have been elaborated. These reports are submitted to the obkom twice a year.

What results from this? First, now we not only have a more complete idea of the number and nature of communications from working people on an oblast-wide scale but we are also able to monitor on a current basis how they are considered. Second, we know more precisely the questions troubling the people of Leningrad and, consequently, we take better account of them in our practical activity. And third, the possibility has arisen of seeing trends in people's attitudes toward particular phenomena and facts and, thus, of acting with a view to the long term and of boldly eliminating shortcomings without waiting for "the question to get overripe."

In the final analysis, extensive study of incoming suggestions helps to improve organizational and ideological education work and makes it possible to notice good experience in good time and support it. Many of these suggestions, for example, have been taken into consideration when preparing for and holding obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums, soviet sessions and the oblast trade union council plenums, where tasks of further improving work with letters in light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands were discussed.

The practice which has evolved in Leningrad's Petrogradskiy Rayon is significant. Associations and enterprises with long histories are concentrated there. Clearly, there are many old buildings. The system of municipal services and the housing stock were also created over many years and require skillful exploitation. This has left its mark on the substance and number of complaints from the population. A raykom plenum examined them thoroughly, and specific measures followed. Now the changes are in evidence: There has been a significant reduction in the number of complaints about

shortcomings in the repair of water and gas supplies to residential premises and in the provision of public services and amenities. The Petrogradskiy Raykom's experience has been approved by the obkom and is being actively disseminated.

People turn to party and soviet organs on very diverse matters. Sometimes, there is no denying, the conditions do not yet exist to satisfy a request, and it can happen that it is simply improper. But in any case the situation must be explained to the writer patiently and with good will. After a thorough talk with a party or soviet worker even those whose requests have not been met go away with an understanding of the situation as it stands.

Effective results are achieved when working people are received by gorkom and raykom secretaries, ispolkom chairmen and deputy chairmen and other leaders directly in enterprises. Such meetings are often organized after a unified political day has been held. On-the-spot visits by executives to examine letters also make a good mark. All this helps to gain better knowledge of the moral and psychological climate in collectives, as well as revealing the original reason for a phenomenon such as the anonymous letter.

People frequently put difficult questions to Hero of Socialist Labor Aleksey Alekseyevich Menshutin, general director of the Krasnogvardeyets association. He always gets carefully to the bottom of them and sometimes resolves them in the presence of the visitor. Many working people's suggestions are reflected in the comprehensive plan of the collective's economic and social development.

A thoughtful approach to people's letters and suggestions is shown at the Kirovskiy Zavod and Svetlana associations, the V.I. Lenin optical engineering association, the Detskoselskoye and Ruchi associations, on the Pashskiy Sovkhoz and in many other collectives. It is characteristic that important social changes are implemented there in close connection with the program of further production intensification.

I will speak of something else. It happens that party organizations tolerate shortcomings and are not persistent in the struggle against negative phenomena. Thus, in reply to repeated appeals from the personnel on the need to improve working conditions the leaders of one of the motor vehicle enterprises of the Lenstroytrans administration got away with only promises. The obkom had to intervene to ensure that they tackled the matter properly.

Sluggishness and, even worse, indifference to working people's needs and requirements unfortunately can become apparent even when no special expenditure is required to satisfy reasonable requests and all that is needed is to show elementary interest. I will cite an example. It was planned to construct an automatic telephone exchange on Vasilyevskiy Island to a plan drawn up by the Lenniiproyekt Institute. A joyous event for the new settlers. However, it was greeted without enthusiasm in one of the apartment blocks on Korablestroiteli Street. For it turned out that the close proximity of the telephone exchange would impair the natural lighting of apartments on the lower floors of the block. The residents appealed fruitlessly to the planners and construction workers. In the end they turned to the obkom. Of course, the valid request was met, and the telephone exchange will be constructed on a different site.

Following a number of similar complaints and after detailed checks carried out by the obkom's party commission and by people's control committees, the guilty people have been taught a lesson in principledness. Strict penalties have been imposed on them. Of course, it is not just a matter of punishment, although it must follow inevitably when instances of formalism crop up. The chief thing is that a leader of any rank should be profoundly aware of the inadmissibility of a bureaucratic approach to people. Such an approach cancels out the authority of the workers and frequently also that of certain organizations and establishments as a whole. As a result, citizens turn to higher organs with requests which can and should be satisfied on the spot. The obkom has instituted a firm rule: When a letter is received be sure to ascertain whether the writer has turned to other organizations and what answer he received. It happens that we take double measures -- on the substance of the letter and in respect of those who previously treated the request inattentively.

More than once, for example, the workers of the Lenmyasoprom association turned to General Director V. Pankratov and to the party committee, pointing to substantial flaws in production organization and in work with cadres. Seeing that their just remarks were being ignored, people then began writing to higher party organs. However, even this did not make the leaders evaluate their actions correctly -- on the contrary, they began suppressing criticism in every possible way and victimized the letter writers. S. Masyutin, secretary of the party committee, did not take a principled stand and essentially connived at the persecution of the suppliants. This affair has come to a natural conclusion -- justice has been restored, order is being instilled at the enterprise, and strict party penalties have been imposed on the general director and the party committee secretary. At the same time primary party organizations have been ordered to take measures to enhance the responsibility of leaders of enterprises and establishments for a correct response to criticisms and for extensive use of criticism and self-criticism to improve the activity of labor collectives.

The chief thing in work with cadres is to foster a conscientious attitude to the entrusted duties. This is why, in examining letters, it is important not only to investigate the specific instance but to assess the situation more widely. The obkom recently received, for example, a telegram from A.P. Storozhenko. What was he reporting? He had asked for a doctor to pay him a house call, but he waited in vain. It goes without saying that urgent measures were taken on getting the telegram, and doctors gave aid to the patient. Those people specifically to blame were severely punished. You might think that that was an end to the matter. But the polyclinic took a closer look at things and ascertained that the mistake which had been made was the result of diminished exactingness toward cadres. The scope of the signal at once grew wider, as it were. A decision was adopted to strengthen the leadership of the polyclinic, and the atmosphere in the collective was improved.

In light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions a recent obkom plenum outlined a broad program to further enhance cadres' responsibility for the assigned task. One of the demands it made on party organizations was to regard work with working people's letters and statements invariably as an important constituent part of all organizational and political activity and as a reliable means of improving the style of leadership.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE -- The (?Karl Marx) Polytechnic Higher Education Institute of Yerevan is one of the republic's sources of progress. The majority of the institute's students receive a higher education and carry out scientific research at the same time. At present, approximately 12,439 students are carrying out research in this institute, and the results of their work will be published in 676 scientific textbooks. To date, the results of 213 research programs have been adopted in varous sectors of the economic field. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 29 Nov 81 GF]

RASHIDOV AT CENTRAL ASIAN RAILROAD AWARD CEREMONY

WA211157 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The multithousand-strong collective of the Central Asian Railroad worked creatively and with inspiration in the last 5-year period. The efforts of the main line's workers bore splendid fruit: transportation volume increased considerably, productivity grew and many plan limits were exceeded. The Central Asian railroad was awarded the Order of the October Revolution for the great successes achieved in fulfilling 10th Five-Year Plan quotas for the transportation of national economic freight and passengers and for high technical-economic indicators. A ceremonial meeting on 14 October in Tashkent was devoted to the presentation of this high award.

With great enthusiasm, those present elected the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, as honorary presidium.

The meeting was addressed by I. G. Pavlovskiy, USSR minister of railways. Railroad workers are making a fitting contribution to the achievements of the Soviet people, who are successfully implementing the party's plans, he said. In just 9 months of this year, freight haulage increased 33 million tons compared with the same period last year, and plans for the consignment of freight, freight turnover and the volume of sold output were overfulfilled. The workers of the Central Asian Railroad -- one of the foremost subdivisions of the USSR's transportation network -- have a right to be proud of their achievements. Freight and passenger turnover are increasing assuredly; the unloading, forwarding and through transit of the cars are growing; and such important indicators as average train weight and deadload per car have improved on the steel tracks of Central Asia in the new 5-year plan.

The 11th Five-Year Plan will be an important stage in the development of the country's railroads on the basis of a comprehensive program, about the need for which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke at the 26th CPSU Congress. Specific tasks have been determined, the accomplishment of which will make it possible to remove bottlenecks and lead the entire sector to new frontiers. Capital investments and the rate of electrification of the lines will grow sharply, dozens of major junctions and repair plants will be modernized and the introduction of housing and cultural-social facilities for the railroad workers will increase considerably. There will also be big changes on the Central Asian main line, where the building of secondary tracks will be developed extensively, new enterprises and stations will grow and the introduction of an automatic blocking system and centralized traffic control will be accelerated.

The speaker mentioned a characteristic feature of the Central Asian railroad workers -- they have become accustomed to introducing progressive experience creatively and professionally and are themselves making a considerable contribution to its heritage. Making skillful use of the achievements of the workers of the Belorussian Railroad, it has been possible to markedly increase the union-average level of the through-freight organization of shipments.

Lessons concerning the better use of cars and the preservation of the freight were learned from the South Urals colleagues. The experience of the L vov Railroad, which has been approved by the CPSU Committee, concerning cooperation with freight consignees and recipients is currently being assimilated. At the same time, the entire sector is adopting the progressive techniques of fruit and vegetable loading, making it possible to increase car use by almost 40 percent. The experience of maintaining and repairing locomotives that has been accumulated on the Central Asian line over half a century is helping all of the country's railroad workers.

The high award obliges us to ponder whether everything is being done for the maximum efficiency of operation and whether responsibility and discipline are on a par with modern requirements everywhere. The workers of the Central Asian Main Railroad have many serious tasks to accomplish, in particular the acceleration, unloading and turnaround time of the cars, and the relinquishment of empty cars more quickly, abiding by the train timetables more precisely, increasing the trains' scheduled speed and average speed

between stops and increasing the quality of passenger service. There is no doubt that the collective of the Order of the October Revolution Central Asian Railroad will cope honorably with the assigned tasks and make a worthy contribution to fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

To the stormy applause of those assembled, I.G. Pavlovskiy attached the Order of the October Revolution to the Central Asian Railroad's banner. The minister warmly congratulated the collective of the main line and wished it new successes in work.

I.G. Anisimkin, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, Hero of Socialist Labor A.M. Kadyrov, chief of the Central Asian Railroad, Hk. Isamukhamedov, engine driver of the Tashkent Locomotive Depot and deputy of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet; A.V. Belugin, train traffic controller of the Ashkhabad Branch line; A.A. Sydykov, chief of a department of the Kirghiz Communist Party Oshskiy Obkom; M. Yashimova, engineer of Mary Station; and N.S. Valyuk, secretary of the Dushanbe Station Junction party committee, all of whom spoke at the meeting, expressed the profoundest gratitude to the party and government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the high praise of the railroad workers' labor. The main line's workers are continuing large-scale operations to increase the line's carrying and traffic capacity. The speakers reported that in the first 9 months of the new 5-year plan alone the rate of increase in the transportation volume was double that outlined by the plan and that an additional 1.5 million tons or more of freight was delivered to customers, the line being 5 days ahead of the production program in this indicator. The speeches mentioned the broad sweep of socialist competition among the railroad workers and the need to enhance precision and coordination of actions and to strengthen cooperation with the freight recipients and consignees in accordance with the worker-relay principle. The speakers declared the firm resolve of the railroad workers to continue to increase production efficiency and work quality, make an impressive contribution to fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

With tremendous enthusiasm, those assembled adopted a letter of greetings to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Sh.R Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, L.I. Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; L.N. Melkumov and U. Umarov, candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and A.R. Khodzhayev, deputy chairman of the

PROGRESS OF DANGARA IRRIGATION TUNNEL

WA211550 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers has examined the progress of the construction of a most important project of the South Tadzhik Territorial Production Complex -- the Dangara Irrigation Tunnel.

Reports were received from Glavtadzhikvodstroy Chief A.K. Kasimov; A.B. Pikunov and V.N. Bashmakov, chiefs of the Gidrospetsstroy Dangara and Tadzhik specialized administrations respectively; Tadzhikglavenergo Chief V.I. Lyulchak; and U.I. Usmanov, deputy minister of communications of the TaSSR.

It was observed that the Glavtadzhikvodstroy, Gidrospetsstroy Dangara and Tadzhik specialized administrations and other subcontracting organizations had performed a definite amount of work since the start of the construction of the Dangara Tunnel. Construction and installation in the main sector of the tunnel and on surface installation complexes at three shafts have been completed. Tunneling in the main shaft of the tunnel is underway. A number of sociocultural and everyday facilities has been built and commissioned.

At the same time, it was pointed out that there are still a number of serious shortcomings and gaps in the work of the organizations involved in the construction of the tunnel. In particular, the tunnel's main shaft is being driven at a slow pace. Interruptions are being permitted, as before, in providing the construction project with cement, inert materials and electric power. It is also experiencing a shortage of skilled personnel, particularly drillers, and insufficient use is being made of construction machinery and mechanisms. There are shortcomings in providing the construction workers with food products and in the organization of everyday cultural services.

Considering the great significance of the Dangara Tunnel, and for the speediest completion of its construction, the Glavtadzhikvodstroy and the Gidrospetsstroy Dangara and Tadzhik specialized administrations have been instructed to remove the existing shortcomings as quickly as possible, provide for the fullest and most rational use of labor and material-technical resources, strive for the highly productive operation of all equipment and ensure on this basis fulfillment of the construction-installation plan and the unconditional commissioning of the tunnel within the scheduled time.

The Tadzhik SSR Gossnab, Tadzhik SSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and the republic Ministry of Motor Transport have been instructed to adopt effective measures for providing the construction site with the necessary construction materials and structures on a timely basis.

The Tadzhik SSR Ministry of Communications and the Tadzhikgidroenergostroy Trust have been instructed to adopt measures to complete construction of the Nurek-Dangara communication line in 1981.

Kulyabskiy Oblispolkom and Dangarinskiy Rayispolkom have been instructed to constantly render the construction project the necessary assistance in bring working personnel, particularly machine operators, up to full strength and creating the necessary conditions for the highly productive labor and normal social life of the construction workers.

The meeting was addressed by R.N. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers.

N.V. Dmitriyev, chief of the all-union Gidrospetsstroy Association, participated in the meeting.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR CHANGE IN ECONOMIC THINKING

PM011511 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 November publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word article by Candidate of Economic Sciences K. Ulybin under the heading "The Style of Thinking and Economic Management." Ulybin discusses the "need to overcome the force of inertia and the traditions and habits which became established in the days when it was not so much the qualitative as the quantitative side of matters which was in the foreground" in economic life. He gives examples of this "inertia of economic thinking" and "obsolete style of economic management" and discusses ways of eliminating them and placing the emphasis on the qualitative aspect. The article criticizes the "habit of seeking the resolution of an economic task via the customary path of extensive development," which gives rise to "various forms of parasitism," and concludes that while a change in the way of thinking is bound to be difficult, it is important to ensure that the "gap between changes in the material conditions of life and their reflection in people's awareness is as small as possible."

NEW KAZAKH COMMISSION TO EXAMINE USE OF RESOURCES

WA180910 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has established a republic Interdepartmental Commission for Economies in and the Rational Use of Material Resources. The commission chairman is V.A. Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

Preparation of material connected with the operation of the commission has been entrusted to the Kazakh SSR Gossnab Administration for Economies in and the Mobilization of Material Resources.

The republic Interdepartmental Commission for Economies in and the Rational Use of Material Resources coordinates the work performed by the ministries, departments and oblispolkoms and the Alma Atinskiy Gorispolkom aimed at improving the use of raw materials, intermediate products, fuel and energy. It is to concentrate its main attention on examining and tackling questions of the assimilation and expanded production of economical and efficient types of materials and products and the question of a consistent reduction in the manufacture of products not conforming to the requirements of reduced materials consumption, as well as the accelerated introduction of energy-saving, low-waste and waste-free technology, the comprehensive processing of raw materials and improved use of secondary resources and industrial waste in contiguous sectors. It has also been entrusted with tackling questions of the replacement of products which are in short supply with less critical and more economical products and of reducing losses of output and improving intersectorial production specialization and cooperation for increased efficiency in the use of material resources.

An important area of the commission's activity is the concentration of resources in areas of the economy where they might produce the greatest result and also the involvement in turnover of above-norm and surplus raw materials, intermediate products and equipment stocks; the production and supplies of materials of enhanced production readiness in assortment, quantities (volumes) and packaging maximally corresponding to requirements; the dissemination of progressive domestic and foreign experience in the sphere of economies in and the rational use of material resources; and the introduction of progressive forms of economic stimulation in this sphere. It is called on to exercise effective supervision of implementation of measures in the sphere of economies in and the rational use of material resources as envisaged by party and government decisions.

The commission's decisions on questions within its competence are mandatory for all ministries, departments and oblispolkoms, the Alma Atinskiy Gorispolkom and organizations, enterprises and establishments of the republic.

SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION IN INTERCOSMOS PROGRAM

Bhaskara-2 Satellite

LD011554 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS -- The Indian satellite "Bhaskara-2" has transmitted the first photographs of the earth's surface, which represent a great interest for hydrogeologists, farming experts and geologists studying the shelf and prospecting for minerals, a TASS correspondent was told at the "Intercosmos" council at the USSR Academy of Sciences. The sputnik's on-board systems and intrumentation are functioning normally.

"Bhaskara-2" has two visible and infrared range television cameras and a three-channel radiometer as well as intrumentation for obtaining information about the earth.

The satellite was boosted into space by a Soviet carrier rocket from Soviet territory on November 20.

More on Satellite

LD280028 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Nov, TASS -- The "Bhaskara-2", India's artificial satellite of the earth, put in orbit by a Soviet [word indistinct] carrier on November 20 this year, has relayed its pictures of the earth today. An official spokesman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in Banglore said that during the 106th revolution round the earth one of the television cameras on board was switched on.

The successful performance by the "Bhaskara-2" satellite in orbit is yet another evidence of the fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in space research. The data which the satellite will relay back to earth will enable the Indian specialists to engage in a [words indistinct] study of the country's natural resources, different phenomena of nature, and to forecase weather more accurately.

Soviet Official Comments

LD202224 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS -- The successful launching of the third Indian satellite with the help of the Soviet booster rocket has marked the beginning of a new stage in India's space exploration program -- the transition from purely scientific experiments to research which is of practical significance for India's national economy, a TASS correspondent was told at a cosmodrome by Nikolay Novikov, deputy chairman of the Interkosmos Council under the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The new stage actually began on June 7, 1979, when a Soviet booster rocket launched into the near-earth orbit the 500-kilogram Indian satellite "Bhaskara." In the two years it beamed to the Indian satellite tracking stations in Sriharikota and Ahmadabad about 800 photos of India's surface and a great amount of information valuable for hydrology, agriculture and forestry, for studying shelf and mineral deposits.

Nikolay Novikov said that the new satellite "Bhaskara-2," launched according to an agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Indian Space Research Organisation, would continue these investigations. It is equipped with two tv cameras working in the visible and infra-red spectres, three micro-wave radiometers and apparatuses for receiving information from ground platforms. It is more sophisticated than the "Bhaskara" satellite.

"The cooperation of the USSR and India in space research serves the cause of peace and understanding between peoples," Nikolay Novikov said. It will also embrace the sphere of manned flights, for the sake of scientific progress, for the benefit of all mankind.

MILITARY-SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE HELD 26 NOV

Military Officials Attending

LD261628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] A military-scientific conference, "Soviet Military Art in the Battle for Moscow," was held at the Soviet Army Central Theater in Moscow today, organized by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

In the presidium of the conference were the following: Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces; Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; USSR deputy ministers of defense; senior workers in the party Central Committee and the Moscow Gorkom; eminent Soviet military leaders; and Army and Navy veterans.

A report, "Soviet Military Art in the Battle for Moscow," was delivered by Army General Petrov, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense.

Colonel General Sobolev, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, presented a report on the military-organizational activities of the Communist Party in the battle for Moscow.

Ogarkov Addresses Conference

LD262141 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Today a military-scientific conference was held which was organized by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. The subject of the conference was Soviet military art in the battle for Moscow.

In the Presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; military leaders, and army and navy veterans. Reports and scientific accounts were given on various aspects of the historic victory for Moscow. Closing the conference, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR and chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces said:

[Begin recording] In marking the 40th anniversary of the victory of the battle for Moscow, we have spoken with a feeling of great pride about the immortal feat that was accomplished by the Soviet people and its Armed Forces, which routed the troops of the Fascist aggressors and made the start toward the fundamental turning point of the Great Patriotic War. We shall always remember all those who gave up their lives for the freedom and independence of our fatherland. We glorify the heroes of battles and of labor, all of those who at that stern time defended the capital of our homeland, Moscow, and who gained an historic victory in the Great Patriotic War.

It is known that the Soviet Union is a peace-loving state; predatory wars are alien to it. The Soviet Union has never attacked anyone and has no intention of doing so. But we shall defend with all resolve that which belongs to the Soviet people and has been created by the people's labor. We have everything necessary, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, both an honest policy of peace, military might, and a cohesion of the Soviet people in order to ensure the inviolability of our borders from any encroachments and to defend the gains of socialism. Combined as one in our military policy is the peace-loving nature of the policy of the Soviet state and its constant readiness to give a resolute rebuff to any aggressor, from wherever it appears.

In conclusion, summing up the results of our military-scientific conference today, I would like once more to stress that the battle for Moscow, just like the entire Great Patriotic War, yet again has convincingly confirmed the indestructibility of the first country of the Soviets in the world, guided by our party. There are no forces in the world which can halt the victorious step of socialism and the invincible movement of our Soviet homeland forward along the road to communism. There are none, and neither will there ever be. [end recording]

MISSILE FORCES, ARTILLERY DAY OBSERVANCE 19 NOV

Ustinov Order

PM3000855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 81 p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order No 305, Moscow, 19 November 1981"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and seamen, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade workers, engineers and technicians in the defense industry!

Comrade veterans of the missile forces and artillery!

The Soviet people and their Armed Forces are celebrating Missile Forces and Artillery Day today. Our country honors the glorious missilemen, artillerymen and defense industry workers, commemorating their selfless labor for the sake of the beloved motherland.

This year Missile Forces and Artillery Day is being celebrated in an atmosphere of a high upsurge in the Soviet people's political and labor activity in the struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to fulfill plans for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The missile forces and artillery have made and continue to make a great contribution to the cause of our fatherland's defense. The military feats of missilemen and artillerymen set an example of selfless service to the motherland and will always remain in the Soviet people's memories.

Thanks to the constant concern of the communist party and Soviet Government and the Soviet Government and the efforts of scientists, designers and defense industry workers the missile forces and artillery are equipped with first-rate combat hardware and weapons, and these are in the minds of servicemen who are boundlessly devoted to their people and to the cause of communism and are highly trained.

Rallied closely around the communist party, the missilemen and artillery men, like all Soviet servicemen, are persistently improving their military skill, increasing combat readiness and watching vigilantly over our people's peaceful labor. In the conditions of the complex international situation army and navy servicemen, true to their patriotic and international duty, are utterly determined to continue to reliably ensure our motherland's security and defend the historic gains of socialism. They unanimously approve and warmly support the domestic and foreign policy of their own party, the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

I greet and congratulate you on the holiday -- Missile Forces and Artillery Day!

I wish the personnel of the missile forces and artillery further successes in military labor, in mastering complex combat hardware, in strengthening military discipline and in fulfilling the tasks set for the Soviet Armed Forces by the 26th CPSU Congress.

I wish defense industry workers new achievements in fulfilling plan targets, improving production quality and efficiency and perfecting missile and artillery armaments.

To mark Missile Forces and Artillery Day I give the order:

Today, 19 November, at 2100 hours local time, to hold festive firework displays in our motherland's capital -- the hero city of Moscow, in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula and in the hero fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Long live the Soviet Armed Forces and their valiant missile forces and artillery!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

Gorchakov on 'Readiness'

PM270855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Col Gen P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Missile Forces: "Constant Readiness"]

[Excerpt] Among the personnel of the USSR Armed Forces, as indeed among all Soviet people, there is fervent support for and approval of our party's and state's tireless struggle against the arms race being pursued by imperialist aggressive forces and to deepen detente and eliminate the threat of war. The peace program for the eighties advanced by the party's 26th congress obtained the fervent support of the entire world progressive public. It has been supplemented by a whole range of concrete proposals set forth in the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and during the Crimean meetings and talks with leading figures of the socialist countries, and also by the important new initiatives introduced by our country at the 36th UN General Assembly session and aimed against a nuclear catastrophe.

But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the aggressive forces of imperialism, militarism and revanchism are fueling tension and threatening mankind. U.S. statesmen, proclaiming the doctrine of "limited nuclear war," are pursuing an unrestrained arms race. President Reagan recently announced not only a comprehensive program of militarist preparations calculated, in his words, "through the end of the present century and beyond," but also the possibility of waging a nuclear war on the European Continent. In the next 5 years the United States intends to spend the fantastic sum of $1.5 trillion on war preparations in order to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

In these conditions the party and government have been and are paying due attention to strengthening the motherland's defense might and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat capability.

In view of the imperialists' growing aggressiveness and their atomic blackmail in the postwar period, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government adopted timely measures to create nuclear and thermonuclear weapons and also reliable methods for delivering them to their targets. In October 1947 the first guided ballistic missile was successfully launched in our country, and 10 years later, in August 1957, the world's first intercontinental ballistic missile was tested. With our adoption of this missile, units were formed which were equipped with these awesome weapons, and subsequently a new branch of the Armed Forces was created -- the Strategic Missile Forces.

Today the profession of "missileman" is one of the most widespread. The Ground Forces, the Air Defense Forces, the Air Force and the Navy are all equipped with missiles. The most powerful missiles with nuclear and thermonuclear warheads, capable of covering vast distances in minutes and hitting military targets in the heart of the aggressor's territory with a high degree of accuracy, are in the arsenal of the Strategic Missile Forces. The latest achievements of science and technology and the results of the heroic work of our scientists, designers, engineers and workers are embodied in the strategic missiles.

The firepower of Soviet artillery has also grown immeasurably. In the ZAPAD-81 exercises the servicemen of the artillery units and subunits, together with the personnel of other categories of troops and naval forces, convincingly demonstrated their military skill, the invincibility of their morale and the power of the weapons entrusted to them.

The master of the combat equipment, however powerful it may be, is still the individual with his knowledge and skill in getting the maximum possible from his weapon and using it to the greatest effect.

The missile forces and artillery units and subunits are led by comprehensively trained and ideologically mature officers, boundlessly devoted to their motherland. Over 70 percent of strategic missile officers have engineering training and practically all have specialist qualifications.

The constant and unceasing vigil at the strategic missilemen's control consoles requires coherence [sobrannost], complete mutual understanding and action coordination on the partion of the specialists. These demands can only be met by people who have a developed sense of collectivism, friendship and mutual assistance. Purposeful organizational and ideological educational activity on the part of commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations ensures the formation of cohesive and harmonious collectives, living according to the laws of soldierly comradeship and capable in any situation and at any moment of fulfilling their combat task to defend the Soviet fatherland.

Brezhnev Contribution Noted

PM300843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 6

[Marshal of artillery G. Peredelskiy article pegged to Missile Forces and Artillery Day: "The Motherland's Shield of Fire"]

[Excerpts] This year, the traditional holiday of missile and artillery men is being marked in an atmosphere of great patriotic and labor enthusiasm caused by the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions. The decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session being held right now are of tremendous mobilizing significance for the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and tasks and the further raising of our motherland's economic and defense might.

According to a well established and good tradition, on this day Soviet people glorify the unfading exploits of the frontline artillerymen, of the servicemen who now stand at their artillery mountings and missile control panels, our remarkable scientists and designers, engineers and technicians and workers of the defense industry -- the creators of the fatherland's mighty missile and artillery weaponry.

Outstanding credit belongs to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the development of new missile hardware and for the establishment and strengthening of the missile forces. As CPSU Central Committee secretary, he worked directly on questions of setting up missile complexes and equipping the Armed Forces with the latest weapons, made many visits to firing grounds and missile units and examined progress in developing missile hardware and the organization of its mass production.

As a result of the measures implemented by the party and state, a new and very powerful branch of the Soviet Armed Forces -- the Strategic Missile Forces -- has been set up. They are equipped with formidable modern weaponry. Our strategic missiles can carry thermonuclear charges of tremendous yield. They are notable for their great range of operation and high accuracy.

Other branches of our Armed Forces have changed radically, too. The Ground Forces possess tremendous fire and strike power and high maneuverability. Operational-tactical and tactical missile weaponry form the basis of their firepower.

The artillery is also organically fused with the missile forces and is capable of broad operational and tactical maneuvering and of giving reliable fire support to general troop units and divisions in all types of combat. Its weaponry includes fully motorized gun, howitzer, rocket-launching and antitank artillery and mortars noted for rapid fire and powerful destructive shells.

Our illustrious Armed Forces are not only strong in hardware and weaponry, their greatest wealth, including that of missile and artillery units, is servicemen trained in a spirit of soundless devotion to Lenin's party and their people.

Military force and artillery servicemen are fully aware of their responsibility for the motherland's fate. They are persistently increasing their combat skill and striving for new successes in combat achievements.

The military-political course of NATO, headed by the United States, directed toward achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, has led to the emergence of "trouble spots" in various parts of the world. The deadly arms race continues. New types of arms are being created which make nuclear war more likely. The arguments of some Western strategists and politicians on the acceptibility of "limited" nuclear war and the possibility of winning it seem particularly insidious. All this makes it incumbent on us servicemen of the missile forces and artillery to display high awareness and keep our formidable weaponry in constant combat readiness.

Greeting this holiday, missilemen and artillerymen proudly report to the motherland that they are always on watch and ready at any moment to defend the sacred borders of their beloved fatherland and all the socialist community countries.

ARMY ENGINEERS' PARTY AKTIV MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM271437 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 81 p 3

[Col N. Kusher report: "Party Aktiv meeting"]

[Text] There was a meeting of the party aktiv of the construction and billeting organs of the USSR Defense Ministry yesterday in the M.V. Frunze central house of the Soviet Army.

Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops, delivered a report on measures to further improve the efficiency and quality of construction and to intensify the struggle for economy and thrift in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum.

Col Gen V Bychenko, chief of the Military Construction Units Political Directorate; Col Gen Engr A. Fedorov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Billeting and Maintenance Directorate; Maj Gen Engr G. Nessonov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Material Allocations Directorate; Maj Gen Engr L Shumilov, Chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Construction Industry Directorate, and others who spoke stressed the need to increase the personal responsbility of every person for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1981 and for the entire 5-year plan.

They discussed practical tasks for improving the style and methods of leadership and organizational and ideological work, and outlined concrete measures to save human, material and financial resources in the light of the proposals and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum.

The following took part in the work of the meeting: I. Dyatlov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee construction section; I. Potapov, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee administrative organs section; L. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gospla ; Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; L. Grunichev, secretary of the Construction and Industrial Construction Materials Workers Trade Union Central Committee, and representatives of the CPSU Central Committee, party Control Committee and the USSR People's Control Committee.

ADMIRAL YEGOROV ELECTED DOSAAF CHAIRMAN

LD260144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] At the plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee in Moscow today the tasks of the defense society ensuing from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on further increasing mass participation in physical culture and sport were examined.

The following figures were cited at the plenum:

At present some 30 million people are actively involved in sections for technical kinds of sports and sports with military applications, including 11 million school children.

During the past 5-year-plan period 7,000 masters of sports, 280,000 candidate masters and first-class sportsmen were trained.

DOSAAF sportsmen have established 673 world, European and all-union records.

Hero of the Soviet Union Navy Admiral Yegorov was elected chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

DEATHS OF RETIRED GENERALS REPORTED

Retired Gen Telegin's Obituary

PM201529 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 81 p 3

[Obituary of Lt Gen (Retd) K.F. Telegin]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen (Retd) Konstantin Fedorovich Telegin, an eminent political worker in the Soviet Armed Forces and an active participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, has died after a long illness. We have lost a loyal son of the Soviet people who gave his entire life to selfless service of the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1919.

K.F. Telegin was born in 1899 in the city of Tatarsk, Novosibirskaya Oblast.

[Signed] V.V. Grishin, D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, V.I. Konotop, V.I. Petrov, P.C. Lushev, A.I. Sorokin, M.G. Sobolev, A.D. Lizichev, M.D. P okov, K.S. Grushevoy, D.A. Dragunskiy, A.S. Zheltov, V.A. Matrosov, V.N. Dutov, N.A. Antipenko, V.S. Nechayev, N.I. Pavlenko

Bogdanovich Obituary

PM271249 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Following a prolonged illness, Lt Gen (Retd) Viktor Frantsevich Bogdanovich, participant in the Great Patriotic War and member of the CPSU since 1926, has died at the age of 78.

[Signed] N.V. Ogarkov, S.F. Arhkomeyev, V.I. Varennikov, AI.I. Gribkov, N.N. Amelko, A.I. Belov, V.Ya Abolins, A.I. Bukov, N.A. Zotov, L.N. Oshurkov, I.G. Novoseletskiy, M.M. Petrov